

# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Continued.

### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

- |   |   |                 |
|---|---|-----------------|
| January 1, 1880,                        | 815                                     | 3p yellow green |
| Regular adhesives of corresponding date | 816                                     | 4p red brown    |
| surcharged O. S.                        | 817                                     | 6p lilac        |
| A. Red surcharge.                       | 818                                     | 8p yellow       |
| I. Watermarked small crown and N.S.W.   | 2° Perforated 12½x10.                   |                 |
| 1° Perforated 12½                       | 819                                     | 1p red          |
| 801 2p blue                             | 820                                     | 2p blue         |
| 802 3p green                            | 821                                     | 2p dark blue    |
| 803 5p yellow                           | 822                                     | 3p green        |
| 804 9p on 10p red brown and black       | 823                                     | 3p yellow green |
| 805 1sh black                           | 824                                     | 4p red brown    |
| 2° Perforated 10.                       | 825                                     | 6p lilac        |
| 806 5p dark blue green                  | 3° Perforated 10.                       |                 |
| Variety: Surcharge inverted.            | 826                                     | 1p red          |
| 807 5p dark blue green                  | 827                                     | 2p blue         |
| 3° Perforated 11½.                      | 828                                     | 2p dark blue    |
| 808 9p on 10p red brown and black       | 829                                     | 3p green        |
| II. Watermarked double lined "5."       | 830                                     | 3p yellow green |
| Perforated 12½.                         | 831                                     | 4p red brown    |
| 809 5p dark blue green                  | 832                                     | 5p blue green   |
| III. Watermarked single lined "10"      | 833                                     | 6p lilac        |
| Perforated 12½.                         | 834                                     | 8p yellow       |
| 810 10p lilac                           | 4° Perforated 11½.                      |                 |
| B. Black surcharge.                     | 835                                     | 3p green        |
| I. Watermarked small crown and N. S. W. | 836                                     | 3p yellow green |
| 1° Perforated 12½.                      | II. Watermarked double lined "5"        |                 |
| 811 1p red                              | Perforated 12½.                         |                 |
| 812 2p blue                             | 837 5sh lilac                           |                 |
| 813 2p dark blue                        | 1882.                                   |                 |
| 814 3p green                            | Regular adhesives of corresponding date |                 |
|   | surcharged O. S.                        |                 |

- A. Red surcharge.  
 Watermarked large crown and N. S. W.  
 1° Perforated 10.  
 838 3p green  
 839 8p yellow  
 840 1sh black  
 2° Perforated 10x12½.  
 841 1sh black  
 3° Perforated 12½.  
 842 9p on 10p red brown and black  
 4° Perforated 11x12.  
 843 1sh black  
*Variety*: Double surcharge.  
 844 1sh black  
 B. Black surcharge.  
 I. Watermarked single lined "10"  
 Perforated 11x12.  
 845 10p lilac  
 This stamp has only been seen surcharged  
 "Specimen."  
 II. Watermarked large crown and N. S. W.  
 1° Perforated 10.  
 846 1p red  
 847 2p blue  
 848 3p green  
 849 4p red brown  
 850 5p dark blue green  
 851 6p lilac  
 852 8p yellow  
 2° Perforated 11.  
 853 5p dark blue green  
 854 6p lilac  
 855 8p yellow  
 3° Perforated 12x10.  
 856 1p red  
 857 2p blue  
 4° Perforated 10x12.  
 858 3p green  
 859 4p red brown  
 860 6p lilac  
 861 8p yellow  
 5° Perforated 10x11.  
 862 5p dark blue green  
 863 6p lilac  
 6° Perforated 12.  
 864 4p red brown  
 7° Perforated 11x12.  
 865 1p red  
 866 2p blue  
 867 3p green  
 868 4p red brown  
 869 6p lilac  
 870 9p on 10p red brown and black  
 This last one has only been seen surcharged  
 "Specimen."  
 8° Perforated 11½.  
 871 5p dark blue green  
 9° Perforated 11½x10.  
 872 6p lilac  
 III. Watermarked double lined "5."  
 1° Perforated 10.  
 873 5sh lilac  
 2° Perforated 11.  
 874 5sh lilac  
 1886.  
 Adhesive stamps of corresponding date  
 printed on fiscal paper, surcharged O. S. in  
 black.  
 Bluish wove paper.  
 Watermarked N. S. W.  
 Perforated 10.  
 875 1p red  
 876 2p blue  
 1889.  
 Adhesives of corresponding date surcharged  
 O. S.  
 A. Black surcharge.  
 I. Watermarked crown and N. S. W.  
 1° Perforated 12.  
 877 1p violet  
 878 2p blue  
 879 4p red brown  
 880 6p red  
 881 8p mauve  
 882 1sh brown violet  
 2° Perforated 11x12.  
 883 1p violet  
 884 2p blue  
 885 4p red brown  
 886 6p red  
 887 8p mauve  
 888 1sh brown violet  
*Variety*: Surcharged "O" only.  
 889 1p violet  
 3° Perforated 11x12½.  
 890 6p red  
 II. Watermarked double lined "5."  
 Perforated 10.  
 891 5sh violet  
 III. Watermarked N. S. W.  
 Bluish wove paper.  
 1° Perforated 11½.  
 892 10sh lilac and carmine, black surcharge  
 893 1£ lilac and carmine, " "  
 2° Perforated 11½x12.  
 894 10sh lilac and carmine, blue surcharge  
 895 1£ " " " "  
 3° Perforated 11x12;  
 896 5sh lilac and green, black surcharge  
 B. Red surcharge.  
 I. Watermarked large crown and N. S. W.  
 Perforated 10.  
 897 1sh brown violet.  
 II. Watermarked double lined "5."  
 Perforated 10.  
 898 5sh violet  
 1891.  
 Adhesives of corresponding date surcharged  
 O. S.  
 Black surcharge.  
 Watermarked crown and N. S. W.  
 1° Perforated 10.  
 899 ½p on 1p gray and black  
 900 7½p on 6p brown and black

- 901 12½p on 1sh red and black  
 2° Perforated 12.  
 902 2½p blue  
 3° Perforated 11x12.  
 903 ½p on 1p gray and black  
 904 2½p blue  
 905 7½p on 6p brown and black  
 906 12½p on 1sh red and black  
 1892.

Regular adhesives of corresponding date  
 surcharged in black O. S.

Watermarked crown and N. S. W.

Perforated 11x12.

- 907 ½p gray

#### LETTER SHEETS.

##### For the City of Sidney.

Nov. 1, 1838.

Embossed without color on various papers,  
 the stamp being in the centre of upper part  
 of sheet when folded as an envelope. The  
 value of the stamp is one penny, although it  
 is not expressed on the stamp.



1° White wove paper.

Size 300x225 mm.

- 1001 (1p) white

2° Blue laid paper.

Size 300x225 mm.

- 1002 (1p) blue

Reprints.

1870.

Yellowish white wove paper.

Size 285x225 mm.

- 1003 (1p) white

#### ENVELOPES.

##### A. SOLD BY THE POST OFFICE

##### A. For the City of Sidney.

Nov. 1, 1838.

The stamp is of the same type as the letter  
 sheet, embossed on various papers.

I. White wove paper,

1° Size 117x70 mm.

- 1101 (1p) white

2° Size 140x63 mm.

- 1102 (1p) white

The first of these is catalogued by Mr.  
 Moens, and the second by Major Evans.

II. Blue laid paper.

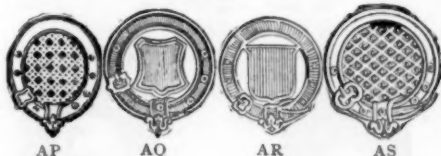
Size?

- 1103 (1p) blue

This is chronicled by Mr. Philbrick, who  
 has a cut specimen on which the vergeures  
 are slanting, thus proving it to be an envel-  
 ope.

##### B. For general use.

TRESSES.



January 1st, 1871.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner  
 on various papers.



I. White laid paper.

Size 137x78 mm.

Rounded flap.

- |      |              |               |    |
|------|--------------|---------------|----|
| 1104 | 1p dull red, | truss         | AP |
| 1105 | 1p "         | "             | AQ |
| 1106 | 1p "         | "             | AR |
| 1107 | 1p "         | "             | AS |
| 1108 | 1p "         | "             | AT |
| 1109 | 1p "         | "             | AU |
| 1110 | 1p "         | "             | AV |
| 1111 | 1p "         | "             | AW |
| 1112 | 1p "         | without truss |    |

II. White laid batonne paper.

Size 141x79 mm.

Pointed flap.

- |      |              |               |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| 1113 | 1p dull red, | truss ?       |
| 1114 | 1p dull red, | without truss |

This last envelope has been seen water-  
 marked "JOYNSON" in doubled lined letters,  
 1872

but, as this is undoubtedly a trade mark of  
 the manufacturer of the paper, it only de-  
 serves a passing notice.

September, 1881.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner  
 on white laid paper.



Size 142x78 mm.

- 1115 2p blue, tress ?  
1116 2p blue, without tress  
1888-89.

Typographed in upper right corner on white laid paper, without tress.



- 1° Size 142x79 mm.  
1117 1p violet  
2° Size 137x78 mm.  
1118 1p violet  
1119 2p blue

*B. PRINTED TO ORDER.*

1887.

Stamp of same type as the regular issue of corresponding date.

Blue laid paper.

Size ?

- 1201 1p red  
1888.

Stamps of the same type as the regular issue of corresponding date.

1° White wove paper.

Size 142x79 mm.

- 1202 1p violet

2° Blue laid paper.

Size 140x78 mm.

- 1203 1p violet  
1204 2p blue

3° White laid paper.

Size 139x80 mm.

- 1205 1 x 1p violet

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

January, 1880.

Stamp typographed on flap; linen lined envelope; flap to left, inscriptions in vermilion, name of maker "McCorquodale & Co., patentees" under flap.



1° Size 131x84 mm.

- 1301 4p rose

2° Size 153x97 mm.

- 1302 4p ro-e

Variety: Without stamp.

- 1303 No value

1889.

1. Stamp of same type as preceding issue, typographed on upper flap, linen lined envelope, inscriptions in vermilion, without name of maker under flap.

1° Lower flap is pointed.

Size 144x87 mm.

- 1304 4p rose, greenish white  
1305 4p rose, rosy white  
1306 4p rose, bluish white

2° Lower flap is rounded.

Size 149x88 mm.

- 1307 4p rose

1889-1890.

Stamp of same type as preceding issue, typographed on flap, linen lined envelope, flap to right, inscriptions in vermilion, name of maker "McCorquodale & Co., patentees," under flap.

1° Size 131x83 mm.

- 1308 4p rose

2° Size 152x97 mm.

- 1309 4p rose

3° Size 225x100 mm.

- 1310 4p rose (1889)

End 1891.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of preceding issue surcharged horizontally with new value across stamp and original value obliterated by a black bar.



1° Size 131x83 mm.

- 1311 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Without bar.

- 1312 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge  
b. "THREE PENCE" below the original value.

- 1313 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

2° Size 152x98 mm.

- 1314 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

Variety: Without bar.

- 1315 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

3° Size 225x100 mm.

- 1316 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

Variety: Bar above value.

- 1317 3p on 4p rose, black surcharge

January, 1892.

Stamp of same type as the preceding regular issue, typographed on flap, linen lined envelope, inscriptions in vermilion.

I. With makers name "McCorquodale & Co., patentees" under the flap.

1° Size 134x83 mm.

1318 3p rose

2° Size 152x98 mm.

1319 3p rose

II. Without makers' name.

Size 152x98 mm.

1320 3p rose

#### WRAPPERS,

#### A. SOLD AT THE POST OFFICE.

April 1, 1864.

Embossed on various papers in sheets of eight, in two horizontal rows of four; across the lower part of lower wrappers is a watermark consisting of the letters N. S. W. in fancy capitals, with ornaments at each end and a border formed of a chain work running between two horizontal lines.



I. With watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1° Thin yellowish white wove paper.

1401 1p red

2° Thick white wove paper.

1402 1p red

3° White laid paper.

1403 1p red

II. Without watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1° Thin yellowish white wove paper.

1404 1p red

2° Thick white wove paper.

1405 1p red

3° White laid paper.

1406 1p red

Feb. 28th, 1865.

Typographed on white laid paper, each sheet being composed of eight wrappers. The lower ones have the same watermark as in the preceding issue.

1° With watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1407 1p red

2° Without watermark.

Size 120x294 mm.

1408 1p red

1869.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue, with additional watermark vertically across each wrapper "ONE PENNY" in double lined capitals.

1° With watermark N. S. W., etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1409 1p red

II. Without watermark N. S. W., etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1410 1p red

1872.

Stamp and paper are the same as preceding issue.

I. Watermarked Kangaroo and Emu.

Size 120x294 mm.

1411 1p red

II. Watermarked Kangaroo, Emu and letters A. P.

Size 120x294 mm.

1412 1p red

These last two wrappers are only found surcharged "Specimen."

1887.

Stamp typographed on grayish white laid *batonné* paper, watermarked "ONE PENNY" vertically across each wrapper, N. S. W., with fancy frame at bottom of four lower wrappers of the sheet.

I. With watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1413 1p red

II. Without watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1414 1p red

1888.

Stamp typographed on grayish white laid paper with same watermark as preceding issue.



I. With watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm.

1415 1p violet

II. Without watermark N. S. W. etc.

Size 120x294 mm

1416 1p violet

1892.

I. Provisional issue.

Stamp of 1887 issue typographed on grayish white laid paper, with same watermark as preceding issue and stamp surcharged "HALF PENNY" in black.



Size 120x294 mm.

1417  $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 1p gray, black surcharge

All those that we have seen have watermark "N. S. W. etc." at top instead of bottom of the wrapper, and we have not seen any without this watermark.

II. Regular issue.

Stamp same type as 1887 issue, typographed on white laid paper, watermarked "ONE PENNY."

Size 120x294.

1418  $\frac{1}{2}$ p gray

*B. PRINTED TO ORDER.*

1892.

Stamp of the same type as adhesive of corresponding issue, typographed on wove paper of various colors.

Size 140x220 mm.

1501 1p violet, rose paper

1502 1p violet, yellow paper

1503 1p violet, salmon paper

1504 1p violet, green paper

1505 1p violet, blue paper

These wrappers were printed for the National Association of Sheepbreeders of Australasia.

#### OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

August 22d, 1883.

Regular envelopes of corresponding date with stamp surcharged in black "O. S."

I. Yellowish white laid paper.

1° Size 142x78 mm.

1601 1p vermilion red, black surcharge

1602 2p blue, black surcharge

2° Size 120x95 mm.

1603 2p blue, black surcharge

II. Bluish white laid paper.

Size ?

1604 1p dull red

III. Pale lavender, wove paper.

Size ?

1605 1p dull red

January 1st, 1885.

Stamp typographed on glazed or unglazed white laid paper.



I. Glazed paper.

Size 137x79 mm.

1606 1p vermilion red

II. Ordinary unglazed paper.

Size 142x79 mm.

1607 1p brick red

August 2d, 1888.

Stamp typographed on various papers.



I. White laid paper.

1° Size 120x95 mm.

1608 1p violet

2° Size 225x96 mm.

1609 1p violet

II. Blue wove paper.

Size ?

1610 1p violet

October 15th, 1888.

Regular envelopes of corresponding date surcharged "O. S." in black.

White laid paper.

Size 142x79 mm.

1611 1p violet

1612 2p blue

1893.

Stamps of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue but with "O. S." in upper angles.

Size 225x96 mm.

1613 2p blue, white laid paper

1614 2p blue, bluish laid paper

1615 4p brown, white laid paper

#### OFFICIAL REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

OPES

May 23, 1889.

Stamp of the same type as adhesive stamp of 1872 issue with "O. S." in upper corners, typographed on white laid paper; inscription in black.



Size 225x96 mm.

1701 6p mauve

1891.

Stamp of same type as adhesive of corresponding issue, with O. S. in upper corners; typographed on white laid paper; inscriptions in red.



1° Stamp on flap.

Size 220x96 mm.

1702 6p carmine

2° Stamp in upper right corner.

Size 222x87 mm.

1703 6p carmine

1893.

Stamp of the same type as preceding issue for the 6 pence and as the current 4 pence adhesive for the 5 pence envelope, with O.S. in upper corners, typographed on white or bluish white wove paper; Coat of Arms of Great Britain on flap, inscriptions in black, seal and crossed lines in color.

A. Seal and lines in vermilion, large seal on flap.



I. Bluish white wove paper.

Size 228x98 mm.

1704 5p green

1705 6p carmine

II. White wove paper.

Size 228x98 mm.

1706 5p green

1707 6p carmine

B. Seal in brick red.

White wove paper.

Size 228x98mm.

1708 5p green

C. Small seal on flap, impression in vermilion

Bluish wove paper.

Size 228x98mm.

1709 5p green

#### COUNTERFEITS.

With the exception of some forgeries of the Sydney Views, we do not know of any good counterfeits of the stamps of this Colony. Some forgeries of the Sydney Views, however, are so well executed as to be exceedingly dangerous even to good collectors. It will be impossible to describe the differences between the counterfeits and the genuine, there being so many varieties of the latter, and who knows how many of the former. The only way to satisfy ones self of the nature of

a doubtful specimen is to compare it with the plates of these stamps, which can be obtained from us for \$1 per set of 9.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Currency: 12 FENCE=1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS=1 £=\$4.87 U. S. Currency.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 13th, 1855.

Engraved on white wove paper, sometimes blued by the chemical action of the ink. Printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, Size 19x25mm.



Watermarked six rayed star.



1° White wove paper.

1 1p carmine red

2 2p blue

3 1sh deep green

2° White wove paper, blued by the chemical action of the ink.

4 2p blue

5 1sh deep green

1858-59.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on various papers, unwatermarked; printed by Mr. Richards of Auckland.

1° Blue wove paper.

6 1p vermilion

7 2p blue

8 1sh green

3° Soft white wove paper, varying in thickness.

9 1p orange

10 2p blue

11 2p dull blue

12 6p red brown

13 6p dark brown

14 1sh yellow green

15 1sh blue green

Varities:

a Rouletted (unofficially)

16 2p blue

17 6p dark brown

b. Pin perforated 10. (unofficially)

18 1p orange

August, 1859

- 19 2p blue
- 20 6p brown
- 21 1sh green
- c. Serrated perforation 16. (unofficially)
- 22 1sh green
- d. Perforated 13. (unofficially)
- 23 1p orange
- 24 2p blue
- 25 2p ultramarine
- 26 2p lavender
- 27 6p brown
- 28 1sh blue green
- 29 1sh yellow green

3° Hard white wove paper, varying in thickness.

- 30 1p orange
- 31 2p blue
- 32 2p pale blue
- 33 6p orange brown
- 34 6p brown
- 35 1sh pale green
- 36 1sh blue green

*Varieties :*

- a. Rouletted. (unofficially)
- 37 2p blue
- 38 6p brown
- 39 1sh pale green
- b. Pin perforated 10. (unofficially)
- 40 1p orange
- c. Serrated perforation 16. (unofficially)
- 41 1p orange
- 42 2p blue
- 43 6p brown
- 44 1sh green
- a. Perforated 13. (unofficially)
- 45 2p blue
- 46 6p black brown
- 47 6p red brown
- 48 1sh blue green

February, 1862.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper, printed in the Postmaster-Generals office in Auckland.

Watermarked six rayed star.

- 49 1p orange vermilion
- 50 2p chalky blue
- 51 2p ultramarine
- 52 6p red brown
- 53 6p black brown
- 54 1sh yellow green
- 55 1sh blue green

*Varieties :*

- a. Rouletted 5½ to 8. (unofficially).
- 56 1p orange vermilion
- 57 2p chalky blue
- 58 6p red brown
- 59 6p black brown
- 60 1sh yellow green
- 61 1sh blue green
- b. Pin perforated 16 (unofficially)
- 62 1p orange vermilion
- 63 2p chalky blue
- 64 6p red brown
- c. Oblique serrated perforation (unofficially)

- 65 6p red brown
- 66 1sh yellow green

End 1862.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on very thin unwatermarked wove paper (pelure).

- 67 1p orange red
- 68 2p ultramarine
- 69 2p lavender
- 70 6p brown
- 71 6p red brown
- 72 6p black brown
- 73 1sh green
- 74 1sh dark green

*Varieties :*

- a. Rouletted 6. (unofficially.)
- 75 1p orange red
- 76 6p black brown
- 77 1sh green
- 78 1sh dark green
- b. Perforated 13 (unofficially).
- 79 1p orange red
- 80 2p ultramarine
- 81 2p lavender
- 82 6p black brown
- 83 1sh dark green

January 1st, 1863.

I. Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper.

Watermarked six rayed star.

- 84 3p violet
- 85 3p lilac
- 86 3p violet brown

*Varieties :*


- a. Rouletted 5½ to 8. (unofficially)
- 87 3p violet
- 88 3p lilac
- 89 3p violet brown
- b. Pin perforated 16 (unofficially)
- 90 3p violet

II. Very thin unwatermarked wove paper (pelure).

- 91 3p violet brown

1863.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper.

Watermarked 

- 92 1p vermilion
- 93 2p blue
- 94 6p red brown
- 95 1sh yellow green
- 96 1sh blue green

*Varieties :*

- a. Rouletted 5½ to 8. (unofficially)
- 97 1p vermilion
- 98 2p blue
- 99 6p red brown
- 100 1sh yellow green
- 101 1sh blue green
- b. Perforated 13. (unofficially.)

- 102 1p vermilion  
 103 2p blue  
 104 6p red brown  
 105 1sh yellow green  
 106 1sh blue green  
 c. Oblique serrated perforation, (unofficially).  
 107 1sh green  
 1863-66.

Same type as preceding issue, engraved on white wove paper, varying in thickness, some being on very thin (almost pelure) paper.

Watermarked six rayed star.

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 regular and compound.

- 108 1p vermilion  
 109 1p orange  
 110 2p blue  
 111 2p pale blue  
 112 2p chalky blue  
 113 3p violet  
 114 3p violet brown  
 115 3p lilac  
 116 4p rose red (June 1st, 1865)  
 117 4p yellow (1866)  
 118 4p yellow orange (1866)  
 119 6p brown  
 120 6p red brown  
 121 6p black brown  
 122 1sh green  
 123 1sh yellow green  
 124 1sh dark green

*Varieties:*

- a. Unwatermarked.  
 125 4p yellow orange  
 b. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  at top, pin perforation at bottom and sides.  
 126 6p black brown

July 1st, 1871.

Same type, paper and watermark as preceding issue, but the colors of the stamps changed.

Watermarked six rayed star.

- 1° Perforated 10.  
 127 1p brown  
 2° Perforated 12, 13.  
 128 1p brown  
 129 2p vermilion  
 130 6p blue

*Varieties:*

- a. Watermarked lozenges  
 131 2p vermilion  
 b. Watermarked N. Z.  
 132 1p brown  
 133 2p vermilion  
 c. Unwatermarked.  
 134 1p brown  
 135 2p vermilion  
 d. Unperforated.  
 136 1p brown  
 137 2p vermilion  
 138 6p blue  
 e. Unperforated horizontally  
 139 6p blue

- f. Unperforated vertically  
 140 2p vermilion  
 g. Perforated 13 at bottom and sides and pin perforation at top  
 141 1p brown  
 3° Perforated  $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, irregularly.  
 142 1p brown  
 143 2p vermilion  
 144 6p blue

January 1, 1874.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  mm.

Watermarked N. Z. and small five rayed truncated star.



N Z

I. London print, fine impression on glazed paper.



1° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13.

- 145 1p lilac  
 146 2p rose  
 147 3p brown  
 148 4p maroon  
 149 6p blue  
 150 1sh green  
 2° Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 151 1p lilac  
 152 2p rose  
 153 3p brown  
 154 4p maroon  
 155 6p blue  
 156 1sh green

- 3° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  irregularly.  
 157 2p rose  
 4° Perforated  $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, irregularly.  
 158 3p brown  
 5° Perforated 12.  
 159 6p blue  
 6° Perforated  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  irregularly.  
 160 2p rose

## II. Colonial print.

Coarse impression on ordinary paper.

## A. White wove paper.

- 1° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13,  
 161 1p lilac  
 162 2p rose  
 163 6p blue  
 164 1sh green  
 2° Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 165 1p lilac  
 166 2p rose  
 167 2p lilac rose  
 168 1sh green

- 3° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 irregularly.  
 169 4p red brown  
 170 6p blue  
 171 1sh green

B. White wove paper, blued by chemical action of the ink.

- 1° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 172 1p lilac  
 173 2p rose  
 2° Perforated  $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 174 1p lilac  
 175 2p rose  
 176 4p red brown  
 177 6p blue

Other perforations of these stamps undoubtedly exist, but the list we give above contains all those seen or heard of by us. We hope that some of our readers will be able to help us in rendering these lists more complete.

1875.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white wove paper, unglazed.

Watermarked large six rayed star as first issue.

- Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 178 1p lilac  
 179 2p rose

July 1, 1878.

Typographed on white wove paper,  
 Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



- Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 180 2sh pink  
 181 5sh gray

April 1, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. size  
 $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  mm.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



- Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 182 1p rose  
 183 2p lilac  
 184 3p yellow  
 185 3p orange yellow  
 186 4p sea green  
 187 6p brown  
 188 8p blue  
 189 1sh red brown

## Variety:

Letters N. Z. of the watermark  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm  
 apart instead of 4 mm.

- 190 1p rose

January 1st, 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  
 $18 \times 22$  mm.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 11½.

191 2½p blue

192 2½p ultramarine

February 12th, 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper, Size 18x22mm.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.



Perforated 11½.

193 5p olive gray

1892.

Same type, paper, etc., as issues 1881-91.

Watermarked N. Z. and small star.

1° Perforated 10.

194 1p rose

195 2p lilac

196 2½p blue

197 3p yellow

198 4p sea green

199 5p olive gray

200 6p brown

201 1sh red brown

2° Perforated 10x13.

202 1p rose

Since 1893 these stamps are issued with various advertisements on the back, but as these have no philatelic interest they only deserve a passing notice.

3° Perforated 10x12½ irregularly.

203 6p brown

## THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

(From *Vindins Monthly*.)

(Continued from page 39.)

### CHAPTER IX. (CONTINUED.)

#### THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF 1879-81.

The stamps in this sheet were arranged in a single pane, containing 120 impressions, in twelve horizontal rows of ten. A curious fault occurred in the 48th stamp on the sheet: the U of QUEENSLAND being more like an o. This defect was caused by the electro sticking to the matrix, and a portion of the raised surface being thus torn away, the impression showed the fault described.

The electrotpe impressions being taken direct from the die, which was inscribed "one penny," no variation exists in the lettering of the value. A similar proof sheet, printed in blue, was submitted at the same time, as a sample of color for the twopence.

Proofs of three other values were submitted as under:—

"Litho. Office, Treasury,

"Feb. 21st, 1879.

"Sir.—I have the honor to submit for approval proofs of new twopenny, fourpenny, and sixpenny postage stamps, on plain paper, printed from electrotypes made by myself in the litho. office. The two first are printed in colors as near as possible to those now in use, but the sixpenny, I fear, will not be satisfactory in this respect, as I could not obtain the requisite shade from the maker, though specimens were sent to him. I propose, therefore, to send to England for a sufficient supply of all colors that we may require. By

so doing we shall get a better article at a much cheaper rate. A proof of the penny stamps has been submitted, with reasons for variations of shade, and I am now waiting the approval of the Hon. the Postmaster-General.

"I shortly expect a large supply of paper from England, made expressly for electrotype printing, when I trust the results will be more satisfactory.

"If it is thought desirable, I am prepared to make electros for all the denominations in use, without further cost to the Government beyond the value of chemicals used; but, at present, I think this is scarcely worth while, as the plates from which they are printed are in good condition, and the demand is so small.

"If desired, the sheets may all be reduced to the same size, and made to contain the same number of stamps, together printed by different processes.

"As a very considerable saving will be effected by the adoption of this new process of printing, I would suggest that it be commenced at once.

"I am, &c.,

"WILLIAM KNIGHT,  
"Government Engraver.

"The Hon. The Colonial Treasurer."

This letter also was forwarded to the Postmaster-General for his information, who, on the 7th March, returned it with his approval, but suggested that the green and red colors should be more decided.

In making the electros for these three values, Mr. Knight prepared each one separately from the original die, in the course of manufacture producing a blank space in the lower half of the oval band, upon which he engraved the new value by hand, after the electro was removed from the matrix. Consequently, each of the 120 impressions on the sheet shows some slight variation in the lettering of the value. When finished, the separate electros were blocked up in one form, arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten, and the printing was done in the ordinary vertical press. Owing to the electros being disconnected, the impressions are somewhat irregular and out of "register," and the outer line of the design "comes up" darker in some than in others.

The proof of the fourpence was printed in an orange-yellow, of a much more definite and effective shade than the lithographed stamp it was destined to succeed. The sixpence was of a chrome-green, a shade that was never exactly reproduced in the stamps printed for use.

The first record as to the issue of the new stamps is to be found in a receipt for stamps dated the 10th April, 1879, when 1000 sheets of "new" twopenny stamps were issued to the post office. 1052 sheets of the one penny followed on the 15th May, and the fourpence on the 6th June, 1879. The sixpence does not appear to have been definitely entered in the receipts as "new" in contradistinction to the "old;" but, as the specimen copies in the post office are marked "1879," I think the end of December of that year is the probable date of its first appearance. It is certain that the old type of 6d., on plain paper, was issued up till December 16th, 1879, on which date 10,800 were supplied, so that there could have been very few of the new stamps issued before 1880. The paper was, according to Mr. Knight's letters, the old crown Q paper, for 240 stamps, cut to size of the new plates.

The colors as issued were: One penny, brownish-red (a shade lighter than the proof); twopenny, pale blue; fourpenny, orange-yellow; sixpenny, pale yellow-green.

A second electrotype plate of the twopenny was prepared, and printed from, in April, 1880. The lettering in this plate is less carefully drawn than in the first, and in nearly every case the letters TW of the value are conjoint.

The letters are also very large, occupying nearly the whole width of the oval band.

A second plate, or re-arrangement of the first, of the one penny also was made about the same time. In this plate the "QO" error is No. 44.

A third plate of the onepenny, which was probably prepared after March, 1881, shows no trace of the "QO" error.

The paper, as predicted by Mr. Knight, ran short within a few months after the issue of the new stamps, and a temporary expedient was devised to take the place of the watermark. A quantity of white hand-made paper, manufactured by T. H. Saunders, and watermarked with his name, and the date "1877" was procured, and twelve scroll bands of interlaced wavy lines were lithographed in pale lilac upon it by the Government Engraver, as a substitute for a watermark.

The one penny and twopence postage stamps were printed on this paper, as well as the then current duty stamps.

These bands differ considerably from those on the large fiscal stamps of 1871 to 1876—the latter having narrow *blue* bands, showing rather wide spaces between the interlaced lines. In the second variety the bands are nearly double the width of the first, the lines are more closely interlaced, and the colour is pale violet.

Since my return from Queensland I have been in correspondence with Mr. Cooper, of Brisbane, who has been kind enough to submit for my inspection two copies of the "full face" one shilling, in the bright violet of the last printings, on unmistakably *burelé* paper. I had found no reference to any special paper being used for this stamp beyond the crown and Q, but, in the light of the specimens now under discussion, I feel sure that in the printing of 96,000, in February, 1878, *burelé* paper, and also some without watermark or band, was used.

With regard to these stamps with *burelé* band, the recognized authorities seem to be considerably at variance. M. Moens, in his catalogue for 1892, chronicles: "1880.—Type of 1860, having on the back a band *burelé*; color on white; perforation 12. Onepenny, vermilion; twopence, blue; One shilling, violet." From this record it would appear that all three values were of the "full face" type.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, on the other hand, chronicle the 1d. and 2d. of 1879, and the 1s. and 2s. (brown) of 1882-9 as being found on the *burelé* paper.

The two latter stamps are unknown to any Australian authority with whom I have been in communication, while the two former and the 1s. full face are certainly in existence. The Government Engraver personally informed me of the circumstances attending the use of this paper for the 1d. and 2d., but did not recollect employing it for any other values.

The new paper ordered from Delarue & Co., must have arrived shortly after the printing on the paper with *burelé* band, as the receipts for stamps between 8th October and 16th December, 1879, are as follows:—

8th October, 1879.—Plain paper, 250 sheets, 30,000 stamps, 1d.

21-31st October, 1879.—Plain paper, 200 sheets, 24,000 stamps, 1d.

21-31st October, 1879.—New paper, 300 sheets 36,000 stamps, 1d.

21-31st October, 1879.—Plain paper, 200 sheets, 24,000 stamps, 2d.

21-31st October, 1879.—New Paper, 737 sheets, 88,440 stamps, 2d.

21-31st October, 1879.—Plain p.p. large sheet, 50 sheets, 12,000 stamps

6d.

14th November, 1879.—Plain paper, 56 sheets, 6,720 stamps, 1d.

14th November, 1879.—New paper, 700 sheets, 84,000 stamps, 1d.

14th November, 1879.—Plain paper, 287 sheets, 34,440 stamps, 2d.

14th November, 1879.—New paper, 300 sheets, 360,000 stamps, 2d.

20th November, 1879.—Large plain paper, 50 sheets, 12,000 stamps, 6d.

16th December, 1879.—Large plain paper, 45 sheets, 10,800 stamps, 6d.

From these figures it will be seen that the total numbers of the lower value postage stamps printed on the "plain," or *burell* paper, were 60,720 1d., and 58,440 2d. The "Q O" error, not having been corrected until the end of 1879, of course appears on this paper in the one penny value.

The printings of the sixpence, above referred to as on "large plain paper," were probably on ordinary unwatermarked paper. I have not seen any copies assignable to this date, but the stamp is mentioned in "Oceania," together with the one shilling, also unwatermarked. This latter stamp I have seen used both fiscally and postally. I have, however, seen unused *imperforate* copies of both the sixpence and one shilling printed on thin, unwatermarked paper, in shades of yellow-green and violet, belonging to the stamps of those values found on the Crown Q paper.

In November, 1880, the new supplies of ink were received, and proofs of the stamps were submitted as follows:—

Onepenny, bright vermilion; approved, 21, 11, '80; issued 7 March, 1881.

Twopence, deep blue; issued, 2 March, 1881.

Fourpence, deep yellow; issued 12th August, 1881.

Sixpence, deep green; issued, March, 1881.

One shilling, deep violet; approved, April, 1881; issued, 4 May, 1881.

This is the first reference to the one shilling value I can find. The specimen, or proof sheet, in the post office is endorsed, "Approved color, 1881, P. & D. (Postage & Duty), April, '81, only 1s. stamp."

The arrangement of the impressions on the sheet is the same as the other values. The lettering of the value is very irregular, the second "1" of "SHILLING" frequently breaking through the frame of the central vignette, and the final "G" is often roughly drawn. "Oceania" gives the date of issue of this stamp as November, 1880. However, as no printings of the one shilling value took place between February, 1878, and May 4th–23rd, 1881, that date must be somewhat premature. 163,440 stamps of this value were printed in all on five different occasions. The shade of color varies very considerably from pale cold lilac to deep violet.

"Oceania" states "A one penny, yellow, found its way into one or more of the sheets of the fourpence. The mistake seems to have been soon corrected." I have closely examined entire sheets of the proof, the first printings for use, and the new shade of August, 1881, of the fourpence, but failed to find any trace of a one penny block having been inserted in error. I am open to correction by evidence of the two values being found *se tenant*, but, in default, would suggest that the yellow penny stamp is either due to an accidental printing of a whole sheet in the color of the fourpence, or else a chemical chanceling. Of the latter I have seen several fine "yellow" copies; but all unmistakably manufactured from vermilion copies.



I have seen imperforate copies of the One penny (both shades), Twopence, light blue, Fourpence, orange yellow, and Sixpence (both shades), all on the Crown Q paper, but unused and without gum.

Copies of the One penny Duty stamp of the second issue, were sent to Mr. Bell in 1876 as patterns from which to engrave the die for a similar stamp. As in the Postage Stamp die, Mr. Bell departed from the design of the pattern considerably, and produced a die having for design a similar profile to the Postage die surrounded by an oval band inscribed "Queensland—Stamp Duty," in white letters on colored ground, broken at top by a small crown, and at the bottom by a straight label bearing the value "One Penny" in colored letters on a white ground. The spandrels are filled in with Etruscan ornaments, and a single outer line completes the design.

From this die Mr. Knight prepared 120 electros, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps. Supplies were printed on both Crown Q. and *burell* papers in a deep violet. The stamp was originally intended for revenue purposes only; the circumstances under which all the stamps described in this chapter, as well as others, were made to serve all purposes are detailed in the next chapter.

In February, 1880, information was received of some alterations in the rates of postage to the United Kingdom, which would necessitate providing a stamp of One halfpenny. There being no time to prepare a special plate before the rates came into force, a provisional stamp was requisitioned for as follows:—

"General Post Office,

"Brisbane, 20th Feby., 1880.

"Memo. for Stamps, G. P. O.

"In consequence of recent alterations in rates of postage on correspondence for the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, the Government Engraver should be requested to alter 20,000 penny stamps to halfpenny.

"J. C. McDONNELL,

"Government Engraver instructed accordingly.

"W. W. 20 | 2 | 80."

The *Gazette* of 21st February, 1880, contains a notification that in consequence of the abolition of the Southampton service, and the adoption of that *via* Brindisi as the only route for the transit of mails for the United Kingdom and Europe, the rates of postage had been altered to:

Letters, 7d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Newspapers, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Packets, 2d. per 2 ozs.

and that the rates *via* San Francisco had been assimilated to the above.

The Government Engraver printed the word "Halfpenny" in black, in ordinary lower case type with initial capital, vertically upon 20,400 of the One penny stamps. The shade was the brownish red then current, and the "QO" error was present in each of the 170 sheets surcharged. This supply of provisional stamps was issued to the Post Office on the 21st February, and 240 copies were cancelled as specimens. I have had no opportunity of examining an entire sheet of the surcharge, but in a block of 44 no errors appeared, although the setting of the type shows slight irregularity in some instances.

The life of this provisional stamp was very brief. On the 28th February, 1880, one week after the issue of the stamp, the following telegram was sent to all Postmasters:

"Reduced Postage Rates to the United Kingdom.

"In consequence of a telegram received from London this day, the *Gazette* and Newspaper notice of Twentieth February instant is hereby cancelled, and hereafter the postage rates will be:

"Letters, Sixpence per oz., or part thereof.

"Packets, the old Southampton rate.

"Advertise these rates in the local newspaper three times, and advise all neighbouring postmasters, not connected by wire, by first mail.

"JOHN McDONNELL,

"Under Secretary,

"Post and Telegraph Department."

This telegram was followed by a memorandum being forwarded to the Government Engraver "Cancelling the order for  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., stamps as the rates had been changed."

Mr. Knight had been pushing on with a permanent stamp which was then ready for printing, and to which the memo. referred. (See Essays Chap. xv.)

All stamps issued during the period covered by this chapter were perforated 12.

#### SYNOPSIS.

Issues of 1879-81. I. Postage Stamps.

Printed in the colony. (A) On white wove paper, watermarked with Crown over Q; white gum; perf. 12.

May 15th 1879.—One penny, brownish red (shades).

April 10th, 1879.—Twopence, pale blue (shades).

June 6th, 1879.—Fourpence, orange-yellow (shades)

December, 1879.—Sixpence, pale yellow-green (shades).

February 1st, 1880.—Halfpenny on rd., black and brownish red.

March 7th, 1881.—One penny, scarlet (shades).

March 2nd, 1881.—Twopence, deep blue (shades).

August 12th, 1881.—Fourpence, deep yellow (shades).

March, 1881.—Sixpence, deep green, (shades).

May 4th, 1881.—One Shilling, pale lilac to deep violet (shades).

Errors: One penny, yellow (?) Lettered "QUEENSLAND."

" One penny, brownish red, scarlet (shades).

" Halfpenny, brownish red and black.

Varieties: Imperforate.

" One penny, brownish-red, scarlet.

" Twopence, pale blue.

" Fourpence, orange-yellow.

" Sixpence, pale yellow green, deep green.

B. On white wove paper, with lilac *bureau* band lithographed on back; white gum; perf. 12.

October 8th, 1879.—One penny, brownish red (shades).

October 21st, 1879.—Twopence, pale blue (shades).

(?) February, 1878.—One shilling, violet (Type of 1860).

Error: Lettered "QUEENSLAND." One penny, brownish red.

II. Stamp Duty.

1879.—One penny, deep violet. Papers A and B. Same gum and perf.

#### CHAPTER X.—THE LITHOGRAPHED POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

Towards the close of 1879 the question of amalgamating the two branches

of revenue collected by means of stamps—those of the Post Office and Stamp Office respectively—occupied considerable attention, and the departmental deliberations on the subject culminated in a resolution to do away with the double system and to adopt one series to serve the purposes of both postage and revenue stamps.

The following notice was inserted in the *Government Gazette* of 3rd January, 1880:—

“The Treasury, Brisbane,

“22nd December, 1879.

“POSTAGE AND DUTY STAMPS”.

“The public are informed that from and after 1st January, 1880, the issue of separate stamps for duty and postal purposes will cease.

“The present postage stamps, from one penny to one shilling, and the present duty stamps, from two shillings upwards, will, in future, be the only stamps issued; and each denomination will be available to the full extent of its nominal value for all purposes for which separate stamps have hitherto been required.

“E. B. CULLEN,

“Under Secretary.”

From this notice it will be seen that the then current Duty stamps from two shillings upwards *only* were definitely referred to as available in future for postal purposes.

Notwithstanding this definite limitation of the denominations to be so available as postage stamps, and the further limitation to the then *present* issue, the notice was taken by the public to apply to *all* denominations of “Stamp Duty” stamps, irrespective of face value or date of issue. This view, if not actually supported by the Post Office Department, was at least tacitly admitted, because all the varieties of the 1866 issue, both without and with watermark, the whole series of 1871, and the small 1d. of 1879, were undoubtedly pressed into postal service, and were permitted to frank postal matter unchallenged.

A “postal purist” amongst collectors might well draw the line where the notice so clearly defines it, but all the other varieties appear to me to be so nearly “officially authorised” that it would be unfair to exclude them from a collection of postage stamps. I will here briefly recount the circumstances attending the issue of 1866 to 1879.

During that year of financial disaster—1866—30 Vic., No. 14, An Act to Impose Stamp Duties,” was passed.

Section 6 of this Act provided:

“The Colonial Treasurer shall provide for denoting the several duties here imposed such proper and sufficient stamps, dies, or plates as may from time to time be required for the purposes of this Act, and do all other acts which he may deem necessary for effectually collecting the said duties.”

The time for this Act to come into operation was fixed for 1st Nov., 1866.

The Government Printer, upon whom devolved the task of preparing the stamps, wrote to Messrs. Ham & Co., for estimates, in the following terms:—

“Government Printing Office,

“Brisbane, Aug 27th, 1866.

“Gentlemen,—I have the honour to request that you will furnish me with an estimate of the cost of engraving on copper one stamp of each of the following denominations, viz:—1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., and 20s., each plate to contain one stamp only, and to be of convenient size for transferring.

"You will also be good enough to furnish an estimate of the cost of transferring these plates to stone; and the cost of printing at per thousand sheets.

"I have, etc.,

"W. C. BELLBRIDGE,

"Government Printer.

"Messrs. T. Ham & Co.,

"Brisbane."

The estimates were furnished at once, and the Government Printer wrote on the following day, acknowledging the receipt of Messrs. Ham & Co.'s tenders for engraving and printing Duty stamps, and accepting those for "Engraving at £1 per plate, and transferring at £1 per 100 stamps," and requesting the work to be proceeded with at their earliest convenience.

Messrs. Ham & Co., engraved the plates for the 1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 6s., 10s., and 20s. values; transferred 150 impressions of each to the stones, and printed supplies therefrom in time for the 1st November, 1866.

The general design for all values is the same, but the ornamentation filling in the spandrels differs in each value. The three-quarter face of the Queen, copied from the first issue of the postage stamps, occupies the centre. It is enclosed in an oval band inscribed "Queensland—Stamp Duty," in colored letters on white ground. A crown is placed in the upper curve of the oval, separating the two portions of the inscription. The value is placed in a double or single label at the foot; the spandrels are filled in with elaborate ornamentation, differing in each value, and a thick outer line completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.



The values of 3s. and 7s., together with another value of 8d., were prepared for use, but never actually issued. The values of 4s., 8s., and 9s. were never completed.

All the values issued were at first printed on the plain white wove paper, without watermark, perforated 13.

The colors were:—

One penny, blue, pale blue, greenish blue, slate.

Six pence, mauve, purple.

One shilling, bluish green.

Two shillings, bistre.

Two " and sixpence, vermillion.

Five " yellow.

Six " yellow-brown.

Ten " yellow-green.

Twenty " rose.

In 1868 (about November) the new paper, watermarked with large Crown Q, arrived, and the same values were printed thereon. The colors remained practically the same, but differed slightly in shade. Perf. 13.

It is doubtful whether the six shillings was issued on the watermarked paper.

In 1871 Mr. Knight, the Government Engraver, made some suggestions with reference to the revenue stamps, recommending that they should be printed in sheets of 120, instead of 150 as formerly, that the design should be altered in some of the details, and that the size should be reduced, and he forwarded patterns of his proposed new designs to the Treasurer with his suggestions. The following was the reply:—

"The Treasury, Brisbane,  
"27th October, 1871.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 25th inst. I am to acquaint you that the Colonial Treasurer has approved of the suggestions therein, and that the new duty stamps, patterns of which are herewith returned, marked "approved," are required in time to come into general use on the 1st Jan., 1872. Please furnish necessary requisitions for the paper recommended for the stamps in question.—I have, &c.,

"W. G. DREW,  
"Under-Secretary.

"The Chief Engraver,  
"Litho. Office."

Mr. Knight informed me that he engraved the new stamps on steel, one stamp each plate, and transferred 120 impressions to the stone from which they were lithographed.

In general outline the design closely followed that of the 1866 series, but in place of the ornamental spandrels the background was filled in with microscopic repetitions of the value, in figures in the 2s. 6d. and 20s. values, and in words in the others.

Proofs in colors were submitted and approved. Where the dates were attached to the proofs I give them. The others were doubtless approved between December, 1871, and June, 1872.

One penny, lilac, no date.

Sixpence, prune, Jan., 1872. (This color was not adopted.)

Sixpence, brown, no date.

One shilling, green, 28th Dec., 1871.

Two shillings, deep blue, no date.

Two shillings and sixpence, vermilion, 27th May, 1872.

Five shillings, fawn, 28th Dec., 1871.

Ten shillings, dark brown, no date.

Twenty shillings, rose, no date.

I believe, but cannot state positively as a fact, that the first printings of these stamps were on the 1868 Crown Q paper. The watermarked of this paper consists of a rather small crown attached to a large *oval* Q. There were 150 watermarks to the sheet; consequently it would be cut to waste in printing the smaller sheets, and some stamps would only show portions of the watermark.

The special paper ordered by Mr. Knight for the new plates was manufactured by Slater & Co., and contained 120 watermarks to the sheet; the crown being larger and broader than the 1868 type, and the Q was smaller and almost circular.

This paper was received in January, 1873, and the first supply issued to the lithographic office on the 4th February of that year. I have an imperforate pair of the 2s. on this paper, used.

From 1872 to 1876 these stamps are also found on paper without watermark, but with a narrow *burelé* band lithographed in blue, horizontally across the middle.

On this paper the whole series was printed. The issue of the lithographed "Postage and Revenue" series of 1881 superseded this series.

The printings up to 1874 were perf. 13. The subsequent printings were perf. 12.

#### LIST OF ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS.

1866-71.—Lithographed in the colony on stout white wove paper, no watermark, perf. 13.

Nov. 1866:

1d., blue, pale, greenish-blue, and slate.  
6d., mauve, purple.  
1s. bluish-green.  
2s. bistre.  
2s. 6d., vermilion.  
5s., yellow.  
6s., yellow-brown.  
10s., yellow-green.  
20s., rose.

November, 1868.—Lithographed in the colony on thinnish, white, wove paper, watermarked with large crown over Q; perf. 13.

1d., blue, pale, and greenish.  
6d., mauve.  
1s., bluish-green.  
2s., bistre.  
2s. 6d., vermilion.  
5s., yellow.  
6s., yellow-brown.  
10s., yellow-green.  
20s., rose.

Lithographed in the colony (A.), on white, wove paper; watermarked with small crown and large *oval* Q; perf. 13.

Jan.—June, 1872.—	1d., lilac.	} (?)
" " "	6d., brown.	
" " "	1s., green.	
" " "	2s., blue.	
" " "	2s. 6d., vermilion.	
" " "	5s., fawn.	
" " "	10s., dark-brown.	
" " "	20s., rose.	

(B.)—On similar paper, watermarked with large crown and small circular Q; perf. 13 and 12. (1874.)

Feb. 1873.—1d., lilac.  
" 6d., brown,  
" 1s., green.  
" 2s., blue.  
" 2s. 6d., vermilion.  
" 5s. fawn.  
" 10s., dark-brown.  
" 20s., rose.

Variety: imperforate.  
2s., blue.

(C).—On white hand made paper, with *blue burelé* band on back; perf.

12.

1872	1876.	—1d., lilac.
"		6d., brown and prune.
"		1s., green.
"		2s., blue.
"		2s. 6d., vermilion.
"		5s. fawn.
"		10s. dark brown.
"		20s. rose.

However, the reign of the "Stamp Duty" series from two to twenty shillings, as recognised postage stamps, was destined to be but a short one. Steps were almost immediately taken to provide a series of high denominations without any inscription apparently limiting their sphere of usefulness, and thus causing confusion in the minds of those members of the public who were unaware of the official notification. Pending the obtaining of the new plates from England, which course was contemplated, the Government Engraver was instructed to prepare a temporary series of those values represented by the Stamp Duty series. He took impressions from one of Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s steel plates (probably the One shilling plate as being the least worn), and having erased the original value, he took lithographic transfers from the impressions and inserted the fresh values of 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. respectively. Each value being expressed in words. The length of the new inscriptions necessitated an encroachment upon the arabesques separating the name of the colony from the value in the former denominations, and in the two shillings; and sixpence the arabesques were entirely removed, and a small maltese cross was placed at each end of the inscription.

The transfers consisted of 120 impressions only, in twelve horizontal rows of ten stamps, and the inscriptions being separately drawn in every stamp, slight variation in the shape and spacing of the letters may be detected.

The colors adopted for the new series were approximately the same as distinguished the discarded Duty Stamps, viz.:—

Two shillings,	blue.
Two "	and sixpence, vermilion.
Five "	pale brown.
Ten "	warm brown.
Twenty "	pink.

So far as I can ascertain, the Ten shillings stamp was the only one of which color proofs were submitted to Post Office. These were printed in three shades of brown, and the warmest toned shade was approved by the Postmaster-General on the 14th March, 1881.

All values were lithographed on the paper watermarked with small Crown over Q described for the preceding issue. The perforation was 12, and the gum white.

Imperforate copies of the Two shillings and Ten shillings exist on watermarked paper, but probably should be classed as proofs.

It is somewhat singular that these stamps, although intended for both postal and revenue purposes combined, were never included in the post office requisitions; nor do they appear in the Accountant's record of stamps received and issued.

A column for the Five shilling value certainly appears in this book, and 5,040 were received as late as the 19th January, 1882, a few months prior to the issue of the stamp of April, 1882, but these were the old rose stamps of

1866, of which I have seen a copy used as a *fiscal* in June, 1882. Consequently, during the limited period covered by the series under discussion, there existed concurrently two colors of a Five shilling value of similar design—the one sold by the Post Office, and the other by the Treasury, and both equally available for either postal or fiscal purposes! The other four values appear to have been sold only by the Treasury, but were certainly intended and used for the purposes of both branches of the revenue.

As a matter of fact, very few stamps of a higher value than one shilling appear to have been required for postal purposes at the time, and it was considered that the apparent total revenue derived from the sale of stamps by the Post Office would not be seriously affected by the postal use of a few stamps purchased originally at the Treasury. The dates of issue of these stamps as recorded in the Government Engraver's books are as follows:—

Two shillings, 6th April, 1881.

Two shillings and sixpence, 28th August, 1881.

Five shillings, 28th August, 1881.

Ten " March, 1881.

Twenty " 4th May, 1881.

In the Post Office stock of "specimen" surcharged stamps there are sheets of this series; each value in a separate wrapper, and the following remarks are endorsed on the respective covers or on the margins of the sheets themselves:

*Two shillings.* "Approved colour. Duty, 1881. April, 1881. Only 2s. stamp now issued."

*Two shillings and sixpence.* "Approved color, July 1881, Duty. Only D.S. in use at date."

*Five shillings.* "Approved color, 1881; 5s. Duty Stamp. Only stamp now issued, August, 1881."

*Ten shillings.* "Approved color, March, 1881, DUTY Stamps only. Only 10s stamp now issued."

*Twenty shillings.* "20s.; approved color. DUTY ONLY. Stamp at present in use, 4th May, 1881."

These endorsements as to approval of color seem to have been taken from the Treasury records, and refer to their approval as Duty Stamps.

It is evident that these stamps, with the exception of the 10s., were not submitted to the Postmaster-General for approval, because on the 7th March, 1881, the Under Secretary wrote to the Treasury, complaining that "the 2s. Duty Stamp lately issued, without consultation with this office, is almost the same as the 2d. Postage Stamp, and is often confounded therewith. As stamps are used for both Duty and Postage purposes it is desirable that the colors should be widely different. No samples of the new issue have been supplied to this Department, and consequently any objections on the score of color could not be raised at the proper time."

It is probable that the Under Secretary referred to the then recently obsolete 2d. stamp as resembling the 2s., as the then current 2d. was of an entirely different type, although of a similar color.

Upon the above complaint being referred to the Government Engraver, he stated that the 2s. stamp was printed in *green*. The Under Secretary replied, "Some mistake has been made, as the 2s. stamps passing through this office as postage stamps are the same color as the 2d. stamp."

I have quoted this correspondence, as it fully supports the fact that this series was admitted to frank letters, although primarily intended for revenue purposes.

## SYNOPSIS.

Issue of March to May, 1881.

Lithographed in the colony. On thin white wove paper, watermarked with small crown over Q; white gum; perforated 12.

April 6th, 1881: 2 shillings, blue (shades).

August 28th, 1881: 2 shillings and sixpence, vermilion.

August 28th, 1881: 5 shillings, pale brown.

March 14th, 1881: 10 shillings, warm brown.

May 4th, 1881: 20 shillings, pink (shades).

Varieties. Imperforate.

2 shillings, blue.

10 shillings, warm brown.

I have received a communication from Mr. Jas. Thorpe, of the Government Printing Office, Brisbane, who has very kindly made search and found a sheet of the "script" paper, from which it appears the watermark is:

QUEENSLAND  
POSTAGE + POSTAGE,  
STAMPS + STAMPS

In the chapter treating of this issue (Vol. vi. p. 534, Oct., 1893) I stated that I had been unable to find an entire sheet of the paper, but that a proof "Treasury Bill" in the Government Engraver's specimen book was printed on a portion of a sheet, and showed the words "Queensland Postage Stamps," in disconnected script capitals in three lines, surrounded by an interlaced wavy border. Owing to the difficulty experienced in examining this proof I must have overlooked the repetition of the words "Postage Stamps" with the *fleuron* between.

Mr. Thorpe also states that the  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. surcharge was applied at the General Post Office, the Government Engraver having no conveniences for such work.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Thorpe for this information, and the interest he is taking in my papers. There are still some points that require clearing up, and I will gladly receive and publish any further information.

THE STAMP FEST.

NOTE.—(Among the curiosities which this month, have fallen into the Editorial sack is the following ingenuous contribution. As the author dares us to publish it on the ground that "you paper fellows never will print both sides of the question," we give it almost in the indignant young gentleman's own words, making only such alterations as we are sure would recommend themselves to the taste of any "Censor Morum," for instance, of Mr. Faux, of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. The author would perhaps have been kinder had he sent his production to some other than a professedly philatelic journal, but our readers—or, at least, some of them—will doubtless feel a calm interest in seeing themselves as, at least, one of the "others," sees them. After all, as has been said before, none of us Philatelists are infallible, not even the youngest of us.)

It was all right as long as they kept to the back streets. In those good old days the feeble folk who, bereft of sufficient reason or energy to take up any study worth the name, wanted to add to their bits of ill-printed labels

pasted in tawdry albums, had to dive down dark alleys and find their curios in the shop of some faded tobacconist or aged and decayed stationer. The very toy shop was ashamed to deal in them, and even the poor traders who ministered to the sickly wants of the then collectors, were more than half ashamed of their wares. A few "specimens" were shrinkingly shown on a fly-blown piece of paper in an unattractive corner of the shop window, flanked by a dull, sticky wall of last year's toffee, or flavored by the too close neighborhood of half-a-dozen bloaters and a group of venerable oranges, old and dry in the shop window. When you went in to buy you were treated with the scant courtesy due to the least important customer; the smallest street arab who came in for his ha'porth of rock was a saner and steadier client. If you were well-dressed you caused a bitter disappointment to the hopeful shopman when he found you only came for stamps; if you were shabby you were allowed to see that the venerable huckster who condescended to trade in such idiotic trifles looked on you as little less than an idiot. And he was right.

Things have all changed now. Were it not so, there would be no need for even one honest young Englishman's raising his voice against this insolent and aggressive faction, this impertinent foolishness, which is one of the most painful signs of the degradation of the popular mind. The stamp dealer and stamp collector flourish. The former flaunt their shop windows in our brightest and busiest thoroughfares, while the latter number among their ranks some of the highest names of this unfortunate country. Art and science and music are losing their hold upon us; manliness and hard work are at a discount; we have "gone solid" for stamps. And as the calling of hard names and the use of big terms of reproach prove nothing anywhere, except at a political meeting, or in the fevered vestries of democratic parishes, let us briefly, calmly and dispassionately examine what there is in this study to attract any sane man, woman, or child.

*Is there any Art in the thing?* I have little hesitation in saying that there is as a rule less art in a postage stamp than can be found outside any threepenny box of chocolate. With the exception of the so-called Columbian issues, the postage stamp is but a poor thing, looked at from the artist's point of view. Vulgarly of design, cheapness of execution, colors which harmonize about as perfectly as the tunes of two rival barrel organs in the same street, ignoble representations of impossible heads of tawdrily glorified Dictators, Presidents, and Kings, as little like their originals as Ally Sloper resembled Apollo; such is the picture in this puny frame. And then the frame itself. The word for "stamp" or "Post office," ill-printed in some two dozen different languages, and the price—as artistic as the price ticket on a piece of pork! No, it is impossible, outside the walls of a lunatic asylum, to plead with any chance of obtaining a successful hearing that Art—even in its poorest form—has taken refuge on the face of these paltry labels. It is an utter sham and a delusion when men and women pretend they care for this trumpery stuff for its own sake. It is not true; for if it were, the reign of common sense would be over for us, and the day of fools have indeed begun.

*Is there Science in Collecting?* I think not. One of the most painful signs in the present day is the silly *dilettante* habit of giving great old names to idle and trifling occupations. The name of Science has indeed been turned to an ignoble use. What science can there be—I ask any man who has ever done a day's work in a laboratory or listened to a Dewar, a Huxley, or a Tyndall—what science can there possibly be in opening a book at a certain marked place and pasting a dirty piece of gummed paper in a vacant space left for it by the touting shopman? The shopman labels the pages

Mauritius or Spain or France or Tonga, as the case may be; you open the book at the page you want, and you stick in your stamp. The science of sanitation only, comes in as regards the method you adopt for wetting the gum on the little piece of puffing-advertisement paper which fastens your treasure in the book. But as to any other science, let us be candid enough to own once for all that there is none of it; perhaps a little more than is necessary to throw old linen into a clothes-basket, but certainly less than is needed to arrange it cleverly in the linen-cupboard when it comes back from the wash. Science! let us drop this twaddle and hear no more of it. There is more science in building a good kitchen fire, or brewing a glass of good beer, than in all the stamp collecting in the world. People have had the calm impertinence to tell me that it teaches history and geography, but that is arrant bosh. The finest stamp collection tells less of geography than a two-penny "Cook's Excursionist;" and unless History be degraded to a set of foolish caricatures of princes as they never were in real life, the less said of that claim the better.

*Is there Literature in it?* I know I am asking a good deal in pleading for admission into your columns for what I am going to say, but if you have any pluck about you, you will do a service to literature and thrash the matter out. "Philately," as the feeble folk will call it, has added—even more than the Penny Dreadful—to the degradation of English letters. It has introduced into our strong and beautiful language a set of words which have no justification from any philological point of view; it has, in its puny, poisonous way, debased the currency of our dear English tongue. It has introduced such diseased horrors as "wmk" and "perf;" it has degraded the word "fine copy" till no honest bookman can use it; it has killed the fine old flavor of "roulette" and inflicted on us even that last degradation of "Timbrology" and "Philately." Philately, indeed! It has flooded the market with periodicals written by men who know the English language only to wound it, ignorant of grammar and heedless of style, anxious only to stick their stamps—their foolish "adhesives"—on to any man who may be stupid enough to struggle through their halting sentence, or swallow their "puff preliminary." Then the pompous way that some of them have, and the beautiful paper on which they write; as if bosh were any the less bosh because it is printed on Whatman's hand-made. A penny whistle, good people, whether you put it in a Russia-leather case or not, remains a penny whistle still.

*Is there any Money in it?* Now at last we have it. Yes, there is. So many millions, mostly Philatelists. And, to trot out my candor once more, let us own the soft impeachment. Let us talk openly as over the Club fire—in *camerâ*—let us close the door quietly and keep even the faithful domestic from overhearing; let us whisper to each other, and not let the vulgar outsider in. We know all this talk about Art and Science and History and Geography is just so much twaddle and dust; we don't care a tinker's trap about it all. But what we do care, we men of light and leading in the philatelic world, is to buy a stamp for a shilling and sell it for half-a-crown; there's Science for you, my boy. We love to find a color in a rare stamp which these noodles run after and pay for; there's Art for you! Our history is the rise and fall of the prices of our paper lables, and our geography tells us where the fellows live who will give us best prices for what we know is worthless trash. Such is Philately. It is a trade, no more. And just as trade is honorable and great when it sails under its own big flag, so is it petty and contemptible when, needlessly ashamed of its own true name; it invokes such ancient gods as Art and Science, and hides its money-getting under the motley disguise of "Timbrology" or "Philately."

VERAX.

—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*—

## THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF PENNY POSTAGE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

BY CHARLES WINDSOR,

Son of the Founder of the "City Despatch Post" of the City of New York.

This Post was known by the name of "Greig's Post," and was the *very first* introduction of the late Sir Rowland Hill's system, adhesive stamps, the greatly reduced charge and other advantages much required at that period in the United States.

The founder, sole proprietor, manager and director was Henry Thomas Windsor, a London merchant, then on a visit to the United States, and residing temporarily in the suburb of Hoboken.

My father sailed from Liverpool in the month of April, 1841, and reached New York in May. It was his intention to pass one or, if possible, two years in the United States. Up to the Autumn of that year he spent his time in visiting his friends and correspondents in Boston, Baltimore and other places, and then proceeded to see some of the grand scenery and wonders of this marvellous country.

On his journeys it struck him that the Postal arrangements were very inefficient and the Postage charges excessive. On his return to New York he mentioned the matter to his friend Mr. Greig, who listened to him with great interest, which increased when my father further intimated that he had a mind to venture on the formation of a Penny Post for the city, on the lines of Sir Rowland Hill's system; that he had carefully watched the effect of that system through the years 1840-41, and had great confidence in its ultimate result, but, he added, "I shall want some one to lend me his name." Mr. Greig at once offered his own, adding that he could be of no further service as the subject was quite new to him. My father satisfied him that he would attend to the actual work of the project, but that he had more confidence in the success of his Post if brought out in the name of an American who was locally known, than of himself who was a Londoner and a comparative stranger. Having agreed to this arrangement they set to work and the Post was started on the first day of the year 1842. I recollect my father telling me how he strained every nerve to get the Post in full working order before St. Valentine's Day, which he expected would be a very heavy day. And so it turned out, for the Post was inundated with letters, and, arrangements not being thoroughly completed, so many complaints of irregularity were made, that he greatly feared it would be the death-blow of the Post. His fears, however, proved groundless, for the public continued to support the undertaking, which was attended with such unmistakeable success, that it would seem not only to have excited the jealousy (if I may use the word) of the Government, but also to have stimulated the New York postmaster. The Government soon proscribed the continuance of the Post, asserting it to be an infringement of governmental rights.

Although I at first thought it resumed its usefulness, I now feel confident that it was forever abandoned, as, reckoning the short time it was in existence not to have exceeded six months, there would be left only one month for the arrangement of the "United States City Despatch Post," which was announced and commenced on the first of August, owing to the loud and persistent call of the citizens for the resumption of the prohibited Post. Thus this first Post should be regarded as unique in itself.

This little history, resting, as it does, so entirely on my bona fides, I feel bound, at the risk of my being tedious, to add such remarks as I think may induce my readers to share with me the confidence that I have, that my statements are essentially true. This Post would seem, most unjustly, to have fallen into oblivion, from which I am urged to rescue it. As I am now in my seventy-ninth year, and appear to have outlived all those who might have been able to throw some light upon it, I feel that if 'tis to be done 'twere well 'twere done quickly or the facts may *never* see the day.

Mr. C. H. Coster in his standard work on the U. S. Local Stamps, published in 1882, while he gives a most complete account of all the numerous others, makes a solitary exception of the post to which we are now giving attention. Of it he says: "*It was without doubt the first Penny Post in the United States,*" and breaks off abruptly with these words, "but I was unable to get any information about this post."

In treating of the Post entitled "The United States City Despatch Post," he cautions his readers not to confound this Post with the "City Despatch Post" which was established by Mr. Greig on the first of January, 1842.

That the "City Despatch Post" was so soon overlooked, I attribute to its short life and the almost immediate emission of the "United States City Despatch Post," which was its fac simile in every respect, except the addition of "United States" to the title and the use of paper of a different color.

My father mentions in his letters that his business address was 43 Broad Street, and Mr. E. D. Bacon was kind enough to hunt up in the British Museum Library the New York City Directory for 1842-3 and extracted from it the following, "Henry T. Windsor, Com. Mer., 43 Broad; h Hoboken." "Alexander M. Greig, Despatch Post, 46 William; h Brooklyn."

In my first letter to Mr. E. D. Bacon I mentioned the chief facts, which came first to my recollection and he drew up a paper which appeared in the *London Philatelist* for January, 1894. Since then I have carefully re-read my father's letters, and many little circumstances have come to my mind which did not occur to me at once, after so many years; I also discovered that Mr. Coster was now in New York. I wrote and requested him to make certain enquiries. In reply, after thanking me for the information I had given him, he says, "I can well remember the trouble I had in getting any information about it, when I was collecting the material for my book, and the additional information which you gave me would have been invaluable. Your father's old address, 43 Broad Street, is within a few doors of the place from which I am writing, but *no traces of the past are now to be found.*"

As regards the stamps; considering the short existence of the Post, the half century that has elapsed since, the fact that collections were not dreamed of until many years after, the probability that the letters sent through the Post were of a useful yet of a trivial character, and not likely to be preserved (for the New York of that day would bear no comparison with the New York of to-day, and the distances from place were so short as to warrant the assumption that communications of any importance were mostly made personally), it is reasonable to suppose that very few of the stamps can now be existing. So much for the *used*, and as regards the *unused*, they being at that time of no intrinsic value whatever are not likely to have been hoarded up. My father, as proprietor, on his return home brought with him such as were at the office when its doors were closed. Some years after his death these came directly into my hands through the medium of my mother, who said to me at the time, "these are some of the stamps of your dear father's New

"York Post which he had when the Government compelled him to discontinue it, considering it to be an infringement of the Government's rights." I believe that no number of these genuine stamps are in existence.

I hope I may succeed rescuing this first Post, which formed the basis of all that have followed up to the present day, from its lengthened obscurity, in elevating it to that highest position to which it cannot fail to be considered as fully entitled. Should I succeed I shall at least have fulfilled the wishes of those who urged me on.

In conclusion I would recommend any person who may be offered a stamp of this first issue to be thoroughly satisfied that it is an undeniably authenticated one and not to accept it simply because it is entitled "City Despatch Post," as it may be the verisimilitude of one, yet not *the* thing, for I believe there were others who for some little time ran "City Despatch Posts" in competition with the "United States City Despatch Post," and may have imitated Greig's Post more closely than even the United States Post did.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The stamps to which Mr. Windsor refers as being in his possession, are the three cents black on grayish paper and the sheet contains thirty-six specimens arranged in six rows of six.

### THE KEWKIANG POST OFFICE.

We publish below a very interesting letter received from a Baraboo correspondent, and two circulars issued by the Kewkiang P. O. which have been sent to us by our esteemed correspondents D. Benjamin and Wm. C. Eaton.

BARABOO, WIS., June 11, 1894.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., NEW YORK CITY,

*Dear Sirs:*—The Municipal Council of Kewkiang, China, have just issued a new set of stamps to be used between that city and other Chinese ports. The stamps are from  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 40c. Now I represent a company who have secured 95,000 of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c issue. The total issue is 100,000. Of the 95,000 I have 50,000 to be disposed of in America, 10,000 are to be sent to England, 15,000 to the continent, 5,000 to Australia, and 15,000 to Asia. The remaining 5,000 are to be used for postage in Kewkiang.

Now, knowing that you are very large dealers, I am going to offer you the entire 50,000 and get your bid on them. The stamps will be delivered as soon as they come from the engraver. The Municipal Council have placed \$100 in New York City with an advertising firm to advertise the issue.

I shall not offer this chance to any one until I hear from you. Of course I will furnish guarantees from the council of Kewkiang that no more than 100,000 will ever be issued. They will melt the dies, and get out a new issue at once.

An early reply solicited.

Yours truly,

H. L. HALSTED.

### LOCAL POST OFFICE.

1.—The Kewkiang Local Post Office will be opened on June 1st, 1894. Hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on week days, for the sale of stamps. All communications should be addressed to the Postmaster, Mr. J. Charters.

2.—Rates will be the same as the Shanghai L. P. O. viz :

Letters, one cent per oz. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers and printed papers  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent up to 4 oz., over 4 oz. at parcel rates.

Book post,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent for 2 oz. or fraction thereof, over 4 oz. at parcel rates.

Parcels not exceeding one pound 4 cents, every additional pound or fraction thereof one cent.

3.—Dimensions. No letter or parcel to exceed 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width, 6 inches in depth, and no parcel shall exceed 11 pounds in weight.

4.—All mail matter should arrive at L. P. O. a quarter of an hour before Steamer is advertised to leave. Should it arrive too late it will be forwarded by following Steamer.

5.—Mails sent to Shanghai, Chinkiang, Hankow, and Coast Ports via Shanghai or other Ports having Local Post Offices must be stamped with the Kewkiang L. P. O. Stamp and will be delivered through the respective L. P. Offices.

6.—Mails for ports having no L. P. O. will be received if desired, and will be sent to the Steamer Co's Agents or to the Customs, as at Present, for distribution ; but the L. P. O. will accept no responsibility for these.

7.—All mail matter arriving here from Hankow, Chinkiang, or Shanghai or other places having Local Post Offices must bear the Stamp or be marked *paid* by the L. P. O. of the place they are sent from, or amount of postage will be collected on delivery.

8.—All mail matter from Ports having no L. P. O., viz., Wuhu, Nanking etc., etc., if sent to Kewkiang L. P. O. for delivery must bear the Kewkiang L. P. O. stamp (in the same way as letters sent to Shanghai from here have been up to the present stamped with the Shanghai L. P. O. stamps), or postage will be charged on delivery. It is requested that all concerned will inform their friends at aforesaid places of this regulation.

KEWKIANG.

A. J. FRANKS,  
*Honorable Sec. Municipal Council.*

The Municipal Council of Kewkiang, China, having decided upon establishing a Post Office of its own, has issued a complete set of stamps costing one Mexican dollar, as follows :

40<sup>c</sup>  
20<sup>c</sup>  
15<sup>c</sup>  
10<sup>c</sup>  
6<sup>c</sup>  
5<sup>c</sup>  
2<sup>c</sup>  
1<sup>c</sup>  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>c</sup>  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>c</sup>

\$1.00

The Council has resolved to limit the issue to 100,000 copies of each denomination. Stamps can be obtained from

THE POSTMASTER,  
LOCAL POST OFFICE,  
KEWKIANG,  
CHINA.

U. S. S. MONOCACY,  
HANKOW, CHINA, May 25, 1894.

*Sirs*.—I enclose herewith the regulations of the new post office at Kewkiang, China, together with a list of the stamps issued and a specimen of one of them.

On endeavoring to obtain a set of these stamps on my visit to Kewkiang, I was only able to get three values at the office, the office not yet having been officially opened and the other stamps not yet received from the hands of the Municipal Council. On my leaving an order for a few sets for my friends, the Postmaster said he would take the order but could not promise that the Municipal Council would allow him to fill it, as they were to hold an "indignation meeting" that evening to consider the whole question of the wholesale delivery of stamps to speculators, being very indignant over the fact that the person having the stamps in charge had already sold 95,000 of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to one person, leaving but 5,000 for the use of the office and necessitating a new issue.

But, I said, the municipality is that much ahead. "Yes," replied the Postmaster with irritation, "but this issue of stamps is not a fool business. These stamps are for legitimate use and not a snide issue."

Doubtless the sale will continue to speculators demanding them, as I see no way it can be stopped, but it is evident the first transaction is entirely too wholesale for them. They feel that being forced to make a new issue (as I understand they can print no more from the old plates) of the lower values, so soon after opening the office, puts them apparently in a false position they do not like. It will be noticed that two kinds of half cents are issued. This was a queer idea to make the whole set just equal a dollar, and save making change for those who wished to buy "sets." I have only seen the 1, 2 and 20c, so cannot describe them. Each of these stamps is of the same type as the one enclosed.

Hastily but cordially yours,

W. C. EATON.  
*P. A. Engineer, U. S. Navy.*

### THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The Pope is undoubtedly a very intelligent man, but nevertheless he is firmly convinced that everything of which he does not approve is the work of the Freemasons. The average Protestant, who knows that Freemasonry concerns itself with oysters and beer, instead of politics and religion, smiles at the Pope's delusion and wonders if his Holiness can possibly be ignorant that all the evil in the world is the work of the Jesuits. Even Lord Beaconsfield did not hesitate to express the belief that the European secret societies were a tremendous political force, instead of a mere safety valve for the escape of political lunacy. And yet the men who believe in the power of the Freemasons, the Jesuits, and the secret societies entirely fail to perceive that the chief disintegrating force of the modern civilized world is the passion for collecting postage stamps, and that the postage stamp collector is infinitely more to be feared than is any other variety of political or religious fanatic.

It is obvious that the passion for collecting stamps destroys the moral fibre of the collector. It not only leads him to steal the stamps of rival collectors, but it induces in him an utter disregard of truth and honesty. The collector, in order to obtain foreign stamps, will write lying letters to

strangers in all parts of the world, pretending to desire information of one sort or another. His real object is to gain possession of the stamps which those persons who answer his letters affix to their replies. Thus the stamp collector is habitually guilty of deceit and trickery, and almost inevitably becomes unable to distinguish between truth and falsehood and utterly careless of the distinction between right and wrong.

But the chief aim in life of the stamp collector is to alter the political map of the world. He hails with delight the formation of any new independent State, for it means that a new series of stamps is about to be issued. He is equally delighted whenever any existing State loses its independence, for such State must cease to issue postage stamps, and the value of those which it issued in the days of its independence must constantly rise. It is thus the interest of the stamp collector to promote in every possible way the breaking up of kingdoms and republics and the formation of new ones. When the Confederate States of America declared their independence and issued a complete series of postage stamps, the stamp collector was an enthusiastic friend of the new Confederacy; but no sooner had he provided himself with specimens of all the Confederate postage stamps than he earnestly hoped that the Confederacy would be crushed, so that the value of its stamps would rise in the market. Similarly the stamp collector was pleased when he was able to add to his collection the stamps of the new Italian kingdom, but to-day he lives in hope of seeing the Italian kingdom broken up into half a dozen independent States, all of which will have their own postage stamps. People sometimes wonder why the European nations have suddenly shown such a fierce desire to found Colonies and States in the heart of Africa. The real reason why England, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium are establishing States of all sorts in Africa is, however, clear to the stamp collectors, who are filling their albums with stamps of the Congo State, the British East African Company, the German and French colonies, and all the other African real and pretended States. It is too much to suppose that the only men who are benefitted by these various African political adventures are secretly the originators and promoters of them?

The number of stamp collectors in Europe alone is estimated to be more than 5,000,000, not including children under fifteen years of age. These collectors have completely subordinated patriotism and morality to the gratification of their ruling passion. Acting together with perfect unanimity, they can surely accomplish vastly more than the Freemasons, the Jesuits, and the combined secret societies of Europe. They are now trying to bankrupt Italy in hopes that a number of stamp-issuing States will take the place of the united Italian kingdom, and who shall say that they will not succeed? They are advocating the formation of new "buffer States" between the boundaries of rival nations, and while most people imagine that such States, whether formed in Africa, Burmah, or Europe, are formed in the interests of peace, they are really formed solely in the interests of stamp collectors. When we remember that the only persons directly benefitted by the American civil war were the stamp collectors who now hold all the Confederate postage stamps, we need no longer wonder how it came about that a happy and united country was suddenly plunged into civil war. It is an ominous sign that occasionally a rash stamp collector remarks: "How nice it would be if each one of the United States were independent and had its own stamps!" The day may yet come when this great Republic will be broken up into forty or fifty independent Commonwealths, so that each stamp collector can add forty or fifty new pages to his album.

If the Pope would only see things as they are, he would cease to fulminate against the Freemasons and would turn his attention to the dangerous intrigues of the stamp collectors. If the Protestant zealots who now believe that all strikes, earthquakes, and pestilences are the work of the Jesuits would only devote themselves to exposing the awful machinations of the postage-stamp collectors, they would prove themselves to be comparatively clear-sighted men. The greatest evil of the age is undoubtedly the Great Stamp Conspiracy, and it is the imperative duty of all honest patriots to use every lawful means for its complete suppression.

—*The New York Times.*

### STAMPS ON THE FREE LIST

We take pleasure in informing our readers that a paragraph has been inserted in the Senate Tariff Bill, putting postage and revenue stamps, cancelled and uncanceled, on the free list. The credit for this is due to Mr. G. B. Calman, the well-known wholesale dealer, who has been assiduously at work in regard to the matter throughout the winter.

We have no doubt at all that the paragraph will be in the completed list when same is signed by the President. There never was any objection to putting stamps on the free list; the trouble has been that the legislators did not consider the matter of sufficient importance, and, therefore, would not pay any attention to it. It was only with great difficulty that one of the senators could be induced to propose the amendment of putting stamps on the free list.

It certainly is a happy ending to a long fight, as it is now almost four years since the dealers throughout the country have been making efforts to have the present tariff construed more favorably. As stamps will now be *absolutely free*, without any restrictions whatever, it will put an end to all the petty annoyances which stamp dealers have, unfortunately, been subjected to since the passing of the McKinley Bill.

### ARE THE SO-CALLED "LOCAL STAMPS" OF CHINESE PORTS LEGITIMATE?

U. S. S. MONOCACY,

HANKOW, CHINA, May 25th, 1894.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

As the successive issues of stamps by the different foreign municipalities of China will doubtless lead to comments of various kinds, I think it will not be out of place to discuss, for the information of your readers, the position these stamps should be considered to hold among collectors. I am particularly moved to discuss this by an article lately published in a prominent Western Philatelic Journal, which speaks of these stamps as mere local issues by "private companies," and unworthy of collection; the said article going so far as to describe the official so-called "customs" stamps as "issued by a local company." Such statements are not only misleading, but betray a state of ignorance which should not appear in a prominent Philatelic Journal, and I think that, when the facts are stated, it will be seen that, however much we may deplore the multiplicity of issues, we must admit them to our collections as perfectly legitimate in every way and not "beats" in the ordinary meaning of that term.

While I have before defended the stamps of Shanghai, I have been equally ready to condemn in your journal the speculative sets recently issued, and having no axe to grind and no stamps to sell, I trust I may be considered as writing impartially and solely for the information of your readers about a subject concerning which there is evidently a great deal of misunderstanding. Much of the misconception concerning these stamps, I doubt not, comes from the unfortunate use of the words "local post" on the stamps of Shanghai, not intended to mean that they were local to Shanghai but to distinguish that office from the postal union offices in the municipality of the United States, Germany, Japan, etc.

This title the other municipalities seem to have followed as sheep follow their leader, with no apparent reason.

These foreign concessions which have issued stamps or are about to do so, are really independent communities, governed by Municipal Councils, and the stamps issued by their highest governing authority. Shanghai, aside from the French concession which has its own government, is made up, as far as territory is concerned, of a combination of the British and American concessions. It is governed by a Municipal Council, containing men representing all the principal nations, under a charter, local regulations and laws, originally ratified by the combined ministers at Peking. When I say "representing all the principal nations," I mean by birth, not in a political sense. It is practically an independent republic, owing allegiance to no other power, entirely independent of China or any other nation, except that all nations thus represented would doubtless protect them in case of trouble. That the Municipal Council of Shanghai, its highest governing power, should have the right to issue stamps I think no one can deny.

The other places are in general English Concessions and may be said to be under the protectorate of Great Britain and the British Consul has a large voice in their affairs, but the local government is done by a municipal council as at Shanghai, where all interests are represented. As stamps are, and must necessarily have been, indispensable for the large inter-China correspondence of these municipalities, hitherto for their convenience branches of the Shanghai post have been established at the various places and the stamps of Shanghai have been used.

That it should have finally dawned upon them that it was an abnormal state of affairs that Shanghai, with which they had nothing to do politically, should receive the revenues from the stamps they used, is not to be wondered at. It is without doubt the fact that the large patronage of dealers and speculators goes far to make the proposition of the issues of stamps financially feasible and successful, and doubtless also leads to the issue of additional values not absolutely necessary, but as these stamps are issued by the highest governing authority for postal purposes and carry letters to every part of China having a post office of its own, it is difficult to see how they can be treated as anything but perfectly legitimate issues which must have a place in all general collections.

It may be said that at many of these ports an official customs post exists which would supply the legitimate needs of the community. The answer to this is that the customs postal regulations require an exorbitant payment of five candareens per letter, equal in value to about eight Mexican cents, while the local posts all charge but one Mexican cent for the same service. In any event the existence of a Chinese post could not deprive an independent foreign concession of the right to issue stamps if they so elect. Their independence gives them the right. The exorbitant charge of the

customs post makes the necessity. These customs stamps of China, by the by, are an official government issue. The post office being placed in the hands of the Imperial customs service and the revenues going to the Imperial Government. To speak of them being issued by a "local company" is absurd. The fact that, owing to the general dishonesty of Chinese officials, the prominent places in the customs service are given by the Chinese Government to foreigners, no more makes them a "local company" than the stamps of the United States would be local should we appoint a few foreigners as post masters or collectors of customs.

That the issues of the foreign municipalities do not carry letters beyond the ports and cities of China is doubtless owing to the fact that these municipalities are not of sufficient size to be able to make contracts with ocean steamers and too small to enter the postal union. But to reject them we must reject all the Native Indian issues, the various issues of Mexico, aside from the general government issues, and indeed all stamps that do not carry letters beyond the confines of the country where issued. In fact these stamps of the foreign municipalities of China are much more legitimate than the latter for, while the latter are issued in each county by places all of which are component parts of one general government, the municipalities of China are entirely independent of each other and owe no allegiance whatever to the general government of the country.

Thus far Shanghai, Chefoo, Hankow, Kewkiang and Chunking have issued stamps. I am told that Tientsin and Chinkiang are about to do so, and the subject is being discussed at Nanking. Nanking, however, not being a treaty port, and having no independent territory or municipal council, the legitimacy of its stamps may be a matter of question, though they now have a branch of the Shanghai post there. It would not be a matter for surprise if all the foreign municipalities, sooner or later, issued stamps instead of depending on Shanghai.

However it is said that the Chinese Government is at last seriously considering that which it has been contemplating for so long a time, the establishment of a complete government postal system and entrance into the Postal Union. It is said confidentially that this will occur at no far off day. This will probably put an end to the various foreign local posts, as I doubt not China will then pass laws similar to our own, forbidding vessels or other carriers to carry letters without the regular government stamp, in which case, while of course the Chinese government could not stop the use of these local stamps as really "local," *i. e.* confined to the foreign concession where issued, it would make their use so limited as to cause the maintenance of a post office not worth while.

Meanwhile, however, it will be seen that these foreign issue must be considered legitimate and as much entitled to a place in our collections as are any other issues, for the mere fact that a government is small and sells stamps to speculators who demand them, can not throw them out or in the least impair their legitimacy. If so, "good bye" to half of our collections.

W. C. EATON.

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### COUNTERFEIT LYNCHBURG STAMPS.

We warn our readers to be very careful in purchasing this stamp, as within a very short time some very good counterfeits are being offered from different parts of the country. They are generally pasted on old

envelopes, some of which even have some genuine cancelled Confederate stamps on the inside of the envelope, so as to make it appear that the envelope has been used over again ; we have seen these counterfeits both in light and dark blue, cancelled in aniline ink with ordinary circular date stamp. On this cancellation "Lynchburg" is spelled with a final 'h,' which we believe to be wrong, as on the genuine ones that we have seen "Lynchburg" is spelled with a final 'g.' So far, we have received these counterfeits from four different sources. We shall, in our next number, give half-tone illustrations of both the genuine and counterfeits.

## COLLECTORS IN COUNCIL.

BY SIR CHARGE.

*Topic :—Dealers and the London Philatelic Society.*

I am much puzzled, Sir Charge, said Wide Roulette, as he drew his chair up to the fire, I am much puzzled at these rumors about dealers in the London Philatelic Society. I always understood that that particular society was strictly confined to amateurs.

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed Tête Bêche, entering in time to hear the question. "I—ha, ha, ha, well, well ; ah, excuse me, Mr. Roulette."

Friend Wide Roulette looked at Tête Bêche and then at me, more puzzled than ever, so I proceeded to explain to him, as well as I could, and according to my knowledge, that the premier society professed to be strictly a society of amateurs ; of collectors who had no sort of connection with the business side of postage stamps.

"Go on, Sir Charge," said Tête Bêche, "you'll arrive at a definition shortly, but do let me warn you, on the authority of Sir Charles Russell, that it is a dangerous and futile thing to attempt a definition."

"But I am not attempting a definition, Tête Bêche," I protested, "I am only telling friend Wide Roulette what I believe to be the accepted aims and objects of the premier London society."

"All right, go on," said he, "but take my word for it you are being drawn into a *definition*. No man ever touched this question yet who was not brought up at the *definition* problem. But go on with your explanation."

"Very well, I am surely on safe ground in describing the Philatelic Society of London as a society of collectors, managed by collectors, solely in the interest of collecting, a society which excludes dealers, not because it has any narrow prejudice against dealers, but because—because—"

"Hullo, Sir Charge, are you stuck already?" said that incorrigible, instead of helping me with a word. But I proceeded, "because it is believed that it is wisdom, for many reasons, to keep the work of the Society under the sole control of collectors."

"But in its list of members, which I have studied since my attention was attracted to this question, I note," said Wide Roulette, "the names of several dealers, professed dealers, and that puzzles me."

"Ha, ha," again Tête Bêche, "now, Sir Charge."

"True, that is so," I responded, "but they were members before the hard and fast line was drawn ; one or two in fact were among the very founders of the society, I believe, or at any rate were old and respected members. They, of course, were not removed from the list. Then there are two or three others who, on the passing of the article confining the society to

amateurs, honorably sent in their resignations. Those resignations the society to its credit be it said, generously declined to accept."

"And outside of those there are no dealers in the society, are there Sir Charge?" said the incorrigible, facetiously giving me a dig in the ribs.

"I presume not," said I. "At all events, if there are, as honorable men, they should declare themselves, and send in their resignations."

"Hear, hear!" ejaculated Mr. Charles Perf.

"Hullo! Charlie! I didn't know you were in the room," said Tête Bêche, turning round and eyeing that young man a little curiously. "It strikes me, Charlie, that you had better send in *your* resignation to the collectors in council, for *you* have brought discredit and censure upon this cozy and harmless body by your bad puns."

"Me!" said Mr. Charles Perf, in horrified surprise.

"Yes, *you*, Charlie, *you*," pursued Tête Bêche. "Don't you know that you had the audacity to twist the familiar and respected letters 'P. J. of G. B.' into 'Puny Journal of General Banter,' at our last meeting?"

"Oh, murder!" said the offender in simulated alarm.

"Yes, murder, Charles," said his tantalizing friend. "I can assure you that if Brown were to catch you one dark night on Salisbury Plain that Skip-ton would precious soon thereafter have to write you up as an 'obsolete issue,' and the collectors in council would have to regret the loss of a promising member."

"I am not likely to wander into such lonely latitudes."

"No, you'd better not, young man, and if you'll take my advice you will offer friend Brown a peace offering of one or two of your panes of rare Selan-gor types."

"Catch me at it: I'd rather *borrow* a crescent and star or two, from him," said the culprit, in a defiant tone.

"Sir Charge we have not had your definition," said Tête Bêche, coming back to Mr. Wide Roulette's question.

"And I do not propose to humor you, friend Tête Bêche," I replied, "for you are in a mischievous and tantalizing humor to-night."

"But what about the real ground of complaint, those who are said to shelter their dealer-skirmishings under the cloak of collectors?" queried the relentless one.

To which I responded that I neither knew nor believed in such practices. And that I considered it a shameless thing on the part of some people to endeavor to twist the exchanging, or selling of duplicates into a phase of dealing. "Surely," I said, "a collector has a perfect right to sell his duplicates."

"Assuredly," agreed Wide Roulette. "Few collectors would be able to boast the collections they can to-day if they had not sold their duplicates to advantage and reinvested the money in such varieties as they still needed."

"Ah yes, but suppose a collector is noted to be continually buying and selling stamps that he does not collect? Is that dealing, my innocents?" asked Tête Bêche.

"On the face of it, one would be compelled to say 'yes,'" I admitted; "but to the suspicious and to the evil disposed, mole hills become mountains and I can imagine a collector, for instance, buying a general collection for the sake of one particular stamp, indeed, I know of such cases. That collector would, of course, sell off the stamps he did not want, and if that came to the knowledge of the evil disposed it would, I suppose, from what you suggest, friend Tête Bêche, be set down as dealing, but I cannot see that it deserves that appellation. A collector is—"

"Ah! now then, I said we should come to the definition," exclaimed Tête Bèche. "Now, Sir Charge, you are in for it! A dealer is—what? You can't shirk the *definition* this time."

"And I don't know that I am anxious to do so," I replied, "for, after all, the definition of a dealer is a simple matter."

"Well, then, what is a dealer?" asked Tête Bèche.

"A dealer, surely," I said, "is one who gets his living by buying and selling stamps for the sake of profit, and not for the purpose of collecting."

"But, putting aside your dictum that he must be getting his living by it, would you call a man a dealer who habitually bought and sold at a profit, single stamps of countries which he did not collect?" asked Tête Bèche.

I ruminated over this poser, and then replied, cautiously, that that would in my opinion be sailing very close to the line that divided the dealer from the collector, and then I put my friend Tête Bèche this poser: "A few weeks since I attended an auction in which there were a few books, and I bought rather more than I ought to have afforded, but a copy of Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," was being knocked down ridiculously cheap, as there were no big booksellers present. So I bought that work, with the knowledge that by resale to a bookseller I could cover the whole of my expenditures. Did that little operation make me a bookseller?" I asked.

Tête Bèche immediately put on his hat and bade me good night, declaring that I was an opportunist and an apologist of the very worst type, and we all parted with a good laugh at our discomfited friend.

### REPRINTS OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF NATAL.

315 Bulwer Street,  
PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL, S. AFRICA.  
May 24th, 1894.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L't'd,  
12 East 23d St., New York, U. S. America.

Dear Sirs:—Re Natal 1857-58 issues. Herewith balance of correspondence with the Government anent reprints of above, for your information.

Yours faithfully,

And Maitl'd Tumbull.

PIETERMARITZBURG, 18 Timber Street,  
1st March, 1894.

Sir:—In your capacity as the officer appointed by Government for the sale of postage stamps, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to assist me in procuring (10) ten dozen sets of postage stamps, similar in every respect to those of the official reprints made during the 12 months ending 2d May, 1893 by the Commissioners of Stamps.

I refer to the 1d, 3d, 6d and 9d of the 1857-58 issue of Natal postage stamps, of which official reprints were made during 1892 I believe.

I am most anxious to get these stamps for my numerous correspondents, who, seeing they are procurable here, are naturally anxious to have some.

Trusting you may be able to assist me herein, I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed), And'w. Maitl'd Tumbull.

J. Chadwick, Esq., *Postmaster General*,  
P. M. Burg, Natal.

General Post Office, PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL.

No. 1690-94.

In any further correspondence on this subject the above number should be quoted.

2d March, 1894.

Sir :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date and regret to inform you that I am unable to supply you with the stamps for which you apply, it having been decided some time ago by the Government that postage stamps not current were not therefore to be issued.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Chadwick, *Postmaster General*.

A. Maitland Turnbull, Esq., P. M. Burg.

G. P. O. No. 52-89.

PIETERMARITZBURG,

3d April, 1894.

Sir :—I have the honor to herewith enclose you a petition to His Excellency, the Governor, which I would thank you to assist me in placing before him.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed), And'w Maitl'd Turnbull.

The Honorable,

The Colonial Secretary, Natal.

To His Excellency, the Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely Hutchinson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the native population.

The humble petition of Andrew Maitland Turnbull, Pietermaritzburg, in the Colony of Natal, Solicitor, sheweth,

Whereas, the first two issues of Postage Stamps for this Colony consisted of certain embossed devices upon colored wove papers and comprised the following denominations, viz :

1st issue 1857, 3d pink paper	and 2d issue 1858, 1d blue paper
6d green	1d pink
9d blue	1d buff
1sh buff	

And whereas, at various dates subsequent to the abolition of the aforesaid form of postage stamps the Commissioners of Stamps (of postage stamps) for this Colony, have caused to be struck off impressions thereof for the benefit of Philatelists.

And whereas, the aforesaid Commissioners of Stamps did as recently as the later end of 1892 strike off impressions of certain of the aforesaid mentioned stamps, of the 1d, 3d, 6d and 9d denominations upon the original wove paper.

And whereas, your petitioner upon hearing thereof wrote to the Postmaster General on the 7th day of March, 1893, to be supplied with a certain quantity of each denomination.

And whereas, as a result of the correspondence which followed, your petitioner has been unable to obtain any of the said stamps.

And whereas, your petitioner is most desirous of obtaining the said stamps for the purposes of Philately.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Excelency may be pleased to instruct the Commissioners of Stamps (of postage stamps) for this Colony to strike him off the number (5 dozen) of each denomination applied for by him in his letter to the Postmaster General above referred to—upon the original colored wove papers.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) And'w Maitld Turnbull.

Pietermaritzburg, 3d April, 1894.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
NATAL, 3d April, 1894.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., enclosing a petition to His Excelency, the Governor.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed) C. Bird.

*Principal Under Secretary.*

A. M. Turnbull, Esq., P. M. Burg.

2140-1000, 19-10-93.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
NATAL, 28th April, 1894.

1658-1894.

Sir :—With regard to your letter of the 3d inst. forwarding a petition praying that you may be allowed to receive reprints of certain issues of Natal postage stamps, I have the honor, by direction, to inform you that your petition has received due consideration, but the Government cannot sanction the reprinting of the issues of the stamps for which you have applied.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. Bird,

*Principal Under Secretary.*

A. M. Turnbull, Esq., P. M. Burg.

### NOTES.

Mr. Gorgerat has sent to us the Niger Coast new  $\frac{1}{2}$ p, chronicled last month. We also illustrate the various types of the preceding issue.



We read in the *Post Office* that the Hawaiian Government has ordered a new set of stamps to be used only between Oahu and the Leper Settlement in Malohoi.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles in the June number two varieties of the 25c black on rose, of the now obsolete Colonial stamps, surcharged vertically in

CONGO FRANCAIS

three lines

ENR

10 CENTIMES

in red, on one the surcharge reading upwards and on the other downwards. Now in the catalogue of Revenue stamps published by Mr. Moens we find on page 53, under the heading "French Congo, Receipt Stamp," the following:—1st April, 1892. Stamp of the Colonies 1881 surcharged in red "CONGO FRANCAIS ENR."

13000 10c on 25c black on rose, red surcharge, price 75 centimes.

Is not this the same stamp as referred to above, and if so, which is its true nature?

\* \* \* \* \*

The provisional 6p stamp of Zululand, chronicled in February, turns out to be nothing but a provisional revenue stamp and is only valuable as a postage stamp when it bears a postal cancellation.

\* \* \* \* \*

We read in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that dangerous counterfeits of the 20 pesos, of the 1893 issue of the Argentine Republic, are in existence. They can, however, be easily distinguished from the genuine as they are lithographed instead of engraved.

\* \* \* \* \*

According to Mr. Maury a series of adhesive stamps for Abyssinia is now being printed at the Government Printing Office in Paris; the series will consist of seven values from 5 centimes to 3 francs, and will be of two types: The first one presenting the Coat of Arms of the colony for the 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes stamps and the second one, for the higher values, will bear the portrait of the Negus Menelik II.

\* \* \* \* \*

We have received from an official source the following list, giving the quantities issued of the various provisionals of the Seychelles Islands.

3c on 4c 42000  
3c on 4c 120 (surcharge inverted)  
12c on 16c 11760  
15c on 16c 24000  
15c on 16c 120 (surcharge inverted)  
45c on 48c 7930  
90c on 96c 4560

\* \* \* \* \*

The 20 shillings adhesive of Gold Coast chronicled last month is not printed in brown and red but in brown on red paper, with inscriptions in black.

\* \* \* \* \*

From the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* we learn that the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 lepta unpaid letter stamps of Greece exist unperforated. A letter card of 20 lepta will shortly be issued.

From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we learn that the black officially sealed stamp and the 2c postal card on yellow paper of Chili have been suppressed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Walter Morley, who has been the fortunate discoverer of many rare and unknown varieties in the stamps of Great Britain, has added another to his score, namely, the 4d plate 17, watermarked Garter, in green. He informs us that luckily the plate numbers on both sides have escaped obliteration, so that the evidence is doubly sure.—*Stamp News*.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Le Timbre Poste* states that there are three varieties of the 40c, of the 1862 68 issues of the Roman States, which are as follows:

- a. 40 cent. 12 mm. in length, broad 4
- b. 40. cent. 12 mm. " " "
- c. 40. cent. 11 mm. in length, narrow 4

\* \* \* \* \*

*Le Timbre Poste* states that it is intended to surcharge the remainder of the Don Henrique Jubilee stamps in order to help their sale.

\* \* \* \* \*

Somebody, who has more patience than we have, has, according to the *Revue Philatelique*, counted the stamps, etc., catalogued by us in our 54th edition catalogue. The result is as follows:

27358 adhesives and envelopes.

2436 postal cards.

231 letter cards.

We do not guarantee this count, not having the time or patience to check them.

## CHRONICLE.

**UNITED STATES.**—According to the *Post Office* the 24c of the 1871 issue also exists on ribbed paper. The same paper chronicles a newly discovered local, consisting of a small oblong 17x8mm. with frame formed of star shaped ornaments, inscribed "HOPEDALE" Our contemporary does not state the

PENNY POST

color of the impression or of the paper. Mr. J. K. Schuh informs us that the 1 cent of the 1861 issue also exists on vertically laid paper as the 3 cents of same issue.

*Adhesive stamps.*

1861 issue.

Perforated.

Vertically laid paper.

1c blue

1871 issue.

Perforated.

Vertically ribbed paper.

24c purple

**ANJOUAN.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

*Envelopes.*

1° Size 115x76 mm.  
25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.  
25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.  
25c black, *rose*

**AUSTRIA.**—*Der Philatelist* states that the 1gld exists printed in carmine, and the 2gld in blue, also that all the values from 1 to 50kr of the same issue (1890) exist without figure of value.

*Adhesive stamps.*

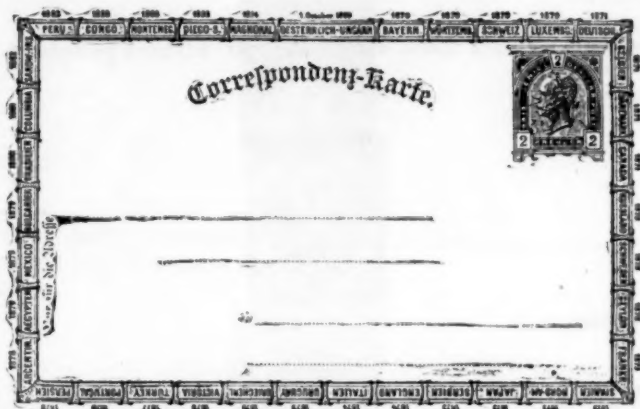
Perforated 10½.  
1gld carmine (error)  
2gld dark blue "

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 2kr Jubilee card issued on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the first issue of postal cards. The stamp is of the same type as the current 2kr card but has the words "Correspondenz-Kart" curved instead of straight, and the border is formed of the names of postal card issuing countries, with the date of the first issue of postal cards. We have seen the current 1kr newspaper tax stamp perforated 11½.

*Newspaper tax stamp.*

Perforated 11½.  
1k brown

Postal card.



Jubilee issue.  
2kr brown, buff

**BELGIUM.**—Mr. J. K. Schuh sends us the current 5c with inverted J instead of I in "Posterijen."  
*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .  
5c green (POSTERIJEN)

**BENIN.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.



*Envelopes.*

- 1° Size  $115 \times 76$  mm.
- 25c black, rose.
- 2° Size  $122 \times 95$  mm.
- 25c black, rose.

3° Size 146x112 mm.  
25c black, *rose*.

**BOSNIA.**—We have been shown the 5kr adhesive perforated 10½ all around.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 10½,  
5kr *rose*

**BRITISH BECHUANALAND.**—On each sheet of two panes of the provisional 1 penny stamp are the four following varieties:

*a.* The "i" of "British" is without dot (third stamp from the right on first horizontal row of right pane).

*b.* First "i" of "British" is missing (second stamp from the left in the eighth horizontal row of right pane).

*c.* Lower part of "s" of "British" is missing (third stamp from the right in lower row of right pane).

*d.* "c" and "h" broken "Bechuanaland" (first stamp from the right in lower row of left pane).

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**—Mr. J. R. F. Turner recently submitted to us a specimen of the first issue of this Company, being a 4annas gray imperforate, and in support of its philatelic legitimacy has kindly sent us the following letter :

Imperial British East Africa Company, Limited,  
2 Pall Mall East, London, S. W.,  
April 16th, 1894.

J. R. F. Turner, Esq.,  
St. James St., Oxford.

Dear Sir :—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., regarding the 4anna gray stamps of this Company, I beg to state that these stamps were on sale at the Company's offices at the same time as the other imperforated issues to any one who cared to purchase them, but as it was found undesirable to have two stamps of the same value printed in different colors, the order was altered before many of the 4anna gray had been finished, hence they are considerably rarer than the 8anna or 1 rupee gray, of which a large stock had been finished before we could stop the printers.

The two specimens you hold are quite legitimate, and can still be used for postage.

There is no objection to your giving publicity to the above facts should you so desire.

Yours faithfully,

E. Bradbridge, (for Secretary),  
(London Philatelist).

*Adhesive stamp.*



Unperforated.

4a gray

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—According to *L' Echo de la Timbrologie* the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny wrapper is now printed in green.  
*Wrapper.*



$\frac{1}{2}$ p green, manila

**CEYLON.**—Mr. E. G. Rusbridge sends us the new 2c wrapper with stamp of same type as preceding issue.  
*Wrapper.*



Size 125x315 mm.  
2c purple, yellowish white

**COCHIN CHINA.**—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles a series of provisional unpaid letter stamps which appear to have been in use from January to April of 1893. They consist of the now obsolete unpaid letter stamps of the colonies surcharged diagonally in black COCHIN CHINA; it is said that less than 100 sets were issued.

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

Provisional issue.

5c black, black surcharge  
10c " "  
15c " "  
20c " "  
30c " "  
40c " "

60c black, black surcharge

1fr brown, "

2frs " "

5frs " "

**CUBA.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a 10c postal card with stamp of current type.

*Postal card.*

10c green, buff

**DIEGO SUAREZ.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes :

*Envelopes.*



1° Size 115x76 mm.

25c black, rose

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, rose

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, rose

**DJIBOUTI.**—A permanent series of adhesive stamps has replaced the adhesives chronicled some time ago. They are similar to the oblong Obocks but instead of the group of natives, the Djibouti stamps present a view of a city on the coast, so far we have only seen the 1 and 2c.

*Adhesive stamps.*

1c black and claret

2c claret and black

**DUTCH INDIES.**—The 10 and 30c adhesives are now issued with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

10c red brown

50c green

**ECUADOR.**—*Le Timbre Poste* gives the following as the list of the varieties of the lately issued "5 centavos" surcharged stamps.

- a. Value reading from bottom left to top right.  
 b. " " top right to bottom left.  
 c. " " top left to bottom right.  
 d. " " bottom right to top left.

Surcharge measuring  $25\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

- (a) 5c black on 5s violet

5c black on 1s blue

- (b) 5c black on 1s blue

Surcharge measuring  $24 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

- (a) 5c in black on 1s blue

5c in black on 5s violet

Surcharge measuring  $25\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm. (block letters)

- (a) 5c in black on 5s violet

5c " 1s blue

5c " 50c red violet

- (c) 5c " 50c "

- (d) 5c " 50c "

On Telegraph stamps (same surcharge as last).

- (a) 5c in black on 5s violet

- (b) 5c " 5s "

**FRENCH CONGO.**—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a few more provisionals surcharged vertically "Congo Francais" in black; there are two types of the surcharge on the 25c, one having the figures smaller and heavier. Some of those seen by Mr. Moens were cancelled "Brazzaville, 14 Juin 1892." We shall illustrate both types next month.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the various sizes of the 25c envelope just issued

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

15c on 5c green on greenish, black surcharge type I

15c on 10c black on lavender, " " "

15c on 15c blue " " "

15c on 25c black on rose " " "

15c on 1fr bronze green on straw " " "

15c on 25c black on rose " " " II

*Envelopes.*



1° Size  $115 \times 76$  mm.

25c black, rose

2° Size  $122 \times 95$  mm.

25c black, rose

3° Size  $146 \times 112$  mm.

25c black, rose

**FRENCH GUIANA.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

*Envelopes.*

- 1° Size 115x76mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 2° Size 122x95 mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 3° Size 146x112 mm.  
 25c black, *rose*

**FRENCH GUINEA.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

*Envelopes.*

- 1° Size 115x76 mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 2° Size 122x95 mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 3° Size 146x112 mm.  
 25c black, *rose*

**FRENCH INDIA.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

*Envelopes.*

- 1° Size 115x76mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 2° Size 122x95mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 3° Size 146x112mm.  
 25c black, *rose*

**FRENCH OCEANICA.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

*Envelopes.*

1° Size 115x76mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112mm.

25c black, *rose*

**FRENCH SOUDAN.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste* chronicles, besides the regular issue of adhesives, envelopes, cards and letter cards of same type, two provisionals surcharged on the now obsolete stamps of the Colonies.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

15c on 75c carmine on rose

25c on 1fr bronze green on straw

Regular issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c black on blue

2c brown on buff

4c claret on lavender

5c green on greenish

10c black on lavender

15c blue

20c red on green

25c black on rose

30c brown on bistre

40c red on straw

50c carmine on rose

75c black on orange

1fr bronze green on straw

*Envelopes.*

1° Size 115x76 mm.

5c green

15c blue, *greenish*

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

15c blue, *greenish*

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

15c blue, *greenish*

25c black, *rose*

*Postal cards.*

10c black, *greenish gray*

10x10c black, *blue*

*Letter cards.*

15c blue, *gray*

25c black, *rose*

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**GUADELOUPE.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

*Envelopes.*



1° Size 115x76 mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, *rose*

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**GUATEMALA.**—Mr. Barthelemy has shown us the 200c adhesive stamp surcharged with new value in the same manner as the provisional 10c chronicled last month. We have also received the 150c surcharged "6 centavos" in a similar way, and we learn through an official decree (a copy of which we have received) that the 100c has been surcharged "2 centavos". It appears that the 10 on 75c exist with double surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Provisional issue.

2c on 100c mauve, dark blue surcharge

6c on 150c dark blue, red surcharge

10c on 200c orange, dark blue surcharge

10c on 75c carmine, black surcharge (double surcharge)

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**GUINEA.**—We have seen a sheet of the 40 reis yellow of the 1885 issue on which all the stamps with the exception of the 4 upper ones of the left vertical row have double surcharge.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
40r yellow, black surcharge (double surcharge)

**HONG KONG.**—We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Gardner for the sight of a 18c violet of 1875, watermarked C. C. and Crown, imperforate. The stamp which is unused, does not differentiate from the ordinary perforated specimens in any way, and is either the result of a lapsus of the perforating machine, or else one of the not inconsiderable number of stamps belonging to "England and Colonies" that are occasionally met with in unused imperforate condition, and are practically *unfinished* stamps.—*London Philatelist*.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Unperforated.  
Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
18c violet

**ITALY.**—The 45c is now issued in type similar to the current 25c.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 14.  
Watermarked Crown.  
45c gray

**IVORY COAST.**—A 25c envelope has also been issued in this colony.  
*Envelopes.*



- 1° Size 115x76mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 2° Size 122x95mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 3° Size 146x112mm.  
 25c black, *rose*

**Kewkiang.**—The following adhesives have just been issued by this treaty port.

*Adhesive stamps.*



- Perforated 11½.  
 ½c purple  
 1c black  
 2c red  
 5c blue  
 6c yellow  
 10c black on *yellow*  
 15c red on *yellow*  
 20c green  
 40c black on *red*

**Labuan.**—*Der Philatelist* chronicles two reply cards, similar to the single card of 1881 issue.

*Postal cards.*

- 1x1c lilac, *buff*, *F* 1  
 3x3 green, " "

**Martinique.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

*Envelopes.*



- 1 Size 115x76mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 2° Size 122x95mm.  
 25c black, *rose*  
 3° Size 146x112mm.  
 25c black, *rose*

**MAYOTTE.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

*Envelopes.*



1° Size 115x76mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112mm.

25c black, *rose*

**MEXICO.**—Mr. E. P. Mann has shown us a block of the current 5c adhesive stamps perforated "6" horizontally and perforated 12 vertically, with the exception of one of the vertical rows which is also perforated "6". We have also received the new official stamps perforated "6" and perforated "12", and besides the two postal cards chronicled last month we have received the new 5c card for Interior Service. We have also received four envelopes with stamp of same type as current adhesive and having in the upper left corner the frank of the National Mexican Express in blue green, with price in carmine with the exception of the 10 x 15c on which the price is of the same color as the frank.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked CORREOS EUM on every horizontal line of 10 stamps.

Wove paper.

Perforated 6 at top and bottom, regular perforation 12 at sides.

5c blue

Perforated 6 at top, bottom and left side, perforated 12 at right side.

5c blue

Perforated 6 at top, bottom and right side, perforated 12 at left side.

5c blue

*Official stamps.*



Perforated 6.  
blue  
Perforated 12.  
blue  
*Postal card.*



5c ultramarine, red inscription, *white*  
*National Mexican Express Envelopes.*



PARA SOBRES 1/2 OZ. = 15 GRAMOS

White wove paper.  
Size 152x90 mm.  
10c scarlet x 15c blue green  
20c scarlet x 25c blue green and carmine  
20x20c scarlet x 25c blue green and carmine  
Size 241x87 mm.  
20c scarlet x 15c blue green and carmine

**MONACO.**—The *Stamp News* chronicles the 10x10c reply card as being printed now on *blue* instead of *buff* card.

*Postal card,*  
10x10c red brown, *blue*

**MOROCCO.**—We learn from *Le Timbre Poste* that the 5c Mazagan Marakech has been surcharged '20 Centimos.'

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 10,

20c on 5c green, black surcharge.


**MOZAMBIQUE CO.**—We have received the 2½ reis newspaper stamp of Mozambique surcharged horizontally in black COMP a De MOCAMBIQUE.

*Newspaper stamp.*

Perforated 11½.

2½r brown, black surcharge

**NEW CALEDONIA.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* the current 5 and 20 centimes adhesives have been surcharged in black  in order to transform them into unpaid letter stamps of these values.

*Unpaid Letter stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c green on greenish, black surcharge

20c red on green

*Envelopes.*



1° Size 115x76 mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, *rose*

**NOSSI BE.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of the same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

*Envelopes.*



1° Size 115x76mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95mm.  
25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112mm.  
25c black, *rose*

**OBOOK.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste* chronicles the following envelopes, cards and letter cards for the Camel Service. On all, the stamp is of the same type as the adhesives for the same service.

*Envelopes.*



5c light green and brown, *greenish*  
15c light blue and carmine, *blue*  
25c black and blue, *rose*

*Postal cards.*

10c black, *pale green*  
10x10c black, *blue*

*Letter cards.*

15c black, *gray*  
25c " *rose*

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 2 4-8c of 1882 issue surcharged "Habilitado Para Derechos" in violet and used postally.

*Provisional revenue used postally.*

Perforated.

2 4-8c blue, violet surcharge

**PORTO RICO.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the issue of a 6c adhesive, a value which, so far, has never existed in this Colony.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 14.  
6c carmine

**PORTUGUESE INDIES.**—According to *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* a 1 tanga adhesive has been issued, similar in type to the 50 reis Angola stamp chronicled last month.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

1t rose

**REUNION.**—Mr. P. Noel has shown us a third variety of the provisional 2c on 20c issued at the end of last year. A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.



Perforated 14x13½.

2c on 20c red on green, type III, black surcharge



*Envelopes.*

1° Size 115x76 mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, *rose*

**ROUMANIA.**—To the new stamps chronicled in April we can add the 25 bani which has just been issued, the type of which is similar to the 50 Bani.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 13.

Watermarked PR.

15b mauve

**RUSSIA.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 10 kopecs of 1865 issue with green centre.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 15.

10k brown and green (error)

**ST. MARIE d. MADAGASCAR.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes.

*Envelopes.*



1° Size 115 x76 mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95 mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112 mm.

25c black, *rose*

**ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.**—A 25c envelope with stamp of same type as current adhesive has just been issued in three sizes:

*Envelopes.*



1° Size 115x76mm.

25c black, *rose*

2° Size 122x95mm.

25c black, *rose*

3° Size 146x112mm.

25c black, *rose*

**SIAM.**—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the provisional 4a on 1a card with the figures of the value of the surcharge larger than in the previous issue.

*Postal card.*

Provisional issue.

4a on 1a red, black surcharge, yellow (figures of value larger)

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—Major McCallum calls to our attention that one stamp an every sheet of the 10c on 24c has the 'o' of '10' smaller.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

10c on 24c green (variety)

**JOHORE.**—We have omitted to chronicle the following provisionals issued at the same time as the 3c on 4c chronicled previously.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

3c on 2c purple and yellow, black surcharge  
 3c on 5c " " green " "  
 3c on 6c " " blue " "  
 3c on 1d green and carmine " "

**TUNIS.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the current 10 centimes adhesive stamp as being printed on blue instead of lavender paper. The same paper states that the 75c orange previously chronicled has only just been issued.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.

10c black on blue (error)

**URUGUAY.**—We have received from Mr. J. Leroy the new stamps heralded some time ago, the types are the same as the respective values of the 1889 issue. We shall illustrate the 2 and 3 pesos next issue.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 14.

1c blue  
2c brown red  
5c rose  
7c green  
10c orange yellow  
20c brown

25c vermillion  
50c lilac  
1p light blue  
2p carmine  
3p dull violet

**WURTEMBERG.**—We have just discovered that we have omitted to catalogue the 5 and 10pf envelopes on yellow buff paper.

*Official envelopes.*



Yellow buff wove paper.

Size 188x120 mm.

5pf violet  
10pf red

**ZULULAND.**—A permanent 1p adhesive stamp has just been issued of the ordinary De La Rue type. Mr. Osborne informs us that the ½p will be issued in October and early in 1895 the 2½, 3 and 6p, 1 and 4 shillings and £1 and £5 will be issued. All the values from ½p to 6p are printed in lilac and have inscriptions in green on the ½p, light blue on the 2½p, bronze on the 3p and black on the 6p; the 1 and 4 shillings are printed in green and in the case of the four shillings the inscription is in red. The £1 and £5 are printed in red with inscription in lilac on the £1 and black on the £5.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac and carmine